

Hoyt (C. S.)
Hoyt (C. S.)

PAUPERISM

Box 1027

COMPLIMENTS OF

DR. CHAS. S. HOYT,

SECRETARY STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES,

ALBANY, N. Y.

EXTRACT

FROM THE

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES

OF THE

STATE OF NEW YORK,

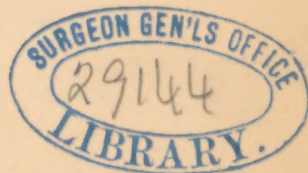
RELATING TO

THE CAUSES OF PAUPERISM.

BY

CHARLES S. HOYT,

Secretary of the Board.



TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE JANUARY 18, 1877.

Box 1027

JEROME B. PARMENTER, STATE PRINTER.
1877.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

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1877.

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R E P O R T .

To the State Board of Charities :

In compliance with the instructions of your Board, directing me to make an examination of the inmates of the various poor-houses and alms-houses of the State, under the supervision of the commissioners of the several districts, with a view of determining, as far as practicable, the causes of the increase of pauperism, agreeably to the concurrent resolution of the Senate and Assembly of May 27-29, 1873, and to communicate to you the results of such examination, I beg to submit this, my

REPORT.

The schedule of inquiries prepared for the purposes of the investigation was approved by the Board July 31st, 1874, and the examination soon thereafter commenced. The inquiry was completed in fifty-four counties in that year and the children were examined in all the counties. The facts obtained regarding this class, and the general progress of the work to the close of 1874, have already been communicated to the Board. The inquiry was renewed early in 1875, and has been completed in all the counties.

In conducting the investigation, the several poor-houses and alms-houses throughout the State were all, in turn, visited, and each of the inmates examined separately. The inquiries were, in part, addressed to the persons examined, but the answers to many of them, for obvious reasons, were obtained from the proper officers. A copy of the inquiries used in the examination is hereto annexed for reference, and marked schedule No. 1.

This schedule, as will be observed, contained sixty (60) questions, which were so framed as to obtain the name, sex, age, color, birth-place and birthplaces of the parents of each person, the age at which they became dependent, the time they had been in poor-houses, asylums or other charitable institutions, their education, early discipline, industrial training, habits and occupation ; the condition of their ancestors and near relatives, going back two generations ; the degree

of disability existing and the bodily and mental states connected therewith, and also as to the probable future of the person, respecting recovery from the cause of dependence. It was thus designed by the inquiry to make as complete a record as possible of the life of each person from their birth to the time of the examination. The extent and magnitude of the undertaking can only be contemplated by taking into consideration the number and character of the persons examined, embracing the young and aged, the sick, infirm, insane, idiotic, imbecile, and also many of the vicious, debased and depraved.

The poor-houses and alms-houses contained no proper system of records of the inmates. A register of the name, sex, age, etc., was kept in most of these institutions, but no record as to the condition of the persons before becoming dependent, or as to their ancestors, or near relatives, was maintained in any of them. This fact greatly embarrassed the work and rendered its progress slow and tedious.

My labors in the prosecution of the inquiry were greatly lightened, however, by the commissioners of the several districts accompanying me on numerous occasions, and assisting in the examination. The attendance of the superintendents of the poor, and the keepers of the poor-houses and alms-houses throughout the State, was very generally secured. These officers possessed a large amount of information regarding those under their care, and they rendered important and valuable aid in the matter. In a number of counties the volunteer services of gentlemen of extended acquaintance in the locality were also secured. Many of these devoted considerable time and attention to the work, and their aid was of great benefit.

It will thus be seen that no pains were spared to make the investigation as thorough and complete as possible. In all cases where the information desired upon any point could not be satisfactorily obtained, the matter was noted accordingly. It is believed, therefore, that the statements recorded are as accurate and reliable as it is possible to obtain upon the subject. My grateful acknowledgements are due to the officers and gentlemen before referred to for their generous aid in securing these important and valuable results.

The general plan of the inquiry and the manner of conducting the work having been thus briefly stated, some of the more important results obtained will next be noticed, with such conclusions upon the subject as the occasion may seem to make desirable. The principal facts developed by the inquiry have been carefully analyzed and tabulated, and the schedules will be found hereto annexed. Notes of the examination in the several counties, with special mention of

interesting individual cases, hereinafter appear and form a part of this report. As the facts regarding the children examined have heretofore been reported to the Board by the vice-president, no extended mention of this class here is deemed to be necessary.

NUMBER OF PAUPERS EXAMINED.

There are in the State fifty-six (56) county poor-houses, and including those of New York and Kings counties, six (6) city alms-houses. There are also two (2) town poor-houses, both of which are situated in Queens county. The counties of Hamilton and Schuyler have no poor-houses, or other institutions for the dependent classes.

At the time of the inquiry these institutions contained, in all, twelve thousand six hundred and fourteen (12,614) pauper inmates, of whom twelve thousand two hundred and seventy-five (12,275) were white, and three hundred and thirty-nine (339) colored. Of these six thousand three hundred and eighty-four (6,384) were males, and six thousand two hundred and thirty (6,230) females. The number who were single was seven thousand two hundred and fifty-three (7,253); married, two thousand five hundred and ninety-nine (2,599); widows, one thousand five hundred and thirty-nine (1,539); widowers, one thousand two hundred and twenty-three (1,223). Of those single, five hundred and eighty (580) were idiots, and two thousand one hundred and seventy-nine (2,179) children under sixteen years of age.

Schedule No. 2 shows the location of the several poor-houses and alms-houses, and the number of pauper inmates each contained at the time of the examination, and schedule No. 3, shows the number of such inmates, by counties.

The following is a statement of the number of paupers in each of these class of institutions:

INSTITUTIONS.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Per centage males.	Per centage females.
County poor-houses.....	3,065	2,689	5,754	53.27	46.73
City alms-houses	3,270	3,519	6,789	48.17	51.83
Town poor-houses	49	22	71	69.01	30.99
Totals	6,384	6,230	12,614	50.61	49.39

This statement embraces the paupers coming from the fixed population only. As other measures were being taken by the Board for the examination and registration of transient paupers, this class was not included in the inquiry.

BIRTHPLACES.

The birthplaces of the paupers examined, as far as could be ascertained, are shown by the following statement :

	Number.	Per centage.
New York.....	5,035	39.92
Other States of the Union.....	800	6.34
Canada.....	170	1.35
Other North American British Provinces.....	22	.17
England.....	502	4.
Ireland.....	4,328	34.31
Scotland.....	118	.93
Wales.....	19	.15
France.....	90	.71
Germany.....	1,123	8.90
Other European countries.....	175	1.38
Other countries.....	19	.15
Unascertained.....	213	1.69
Total.....	12,614	100.

The birthplaces, by counties, are shown in schedule No. 4.

BIRTH OF PARENTS.

The information as to the birthplaces of the parents of the persons examined was, in most cases, obtained with great difficulty. The poor-houses contained no records bearing on the subject, and the superintendents and keepers had but little knowledge regarding the matter. The statements of the paupers upon the subject had, therefore, mainly to be taken. In many cases these were too young, or lacked the intelligence to give reliable accounts as to their parentage, and others, as the insane, and many of the aged and infirm, it was found had no definite recollection of their ancestors. The statements upon this point, therefore, are not as full as could be desired. The facts obtained upon the subject may be stated as follows :

BIRTH OF PARENTS.	Native.	Foreign.	Unascertained.	Total.	Per centage native.	Per centage foreign.	Per centage unascertained.
Father.....	2,918	7,916	1,780	12,614	23.13	62.76	14.11
Mother.....	3,036	7,941	1,637	12,614	24.07	62.95	12.98

Schedule No. 5 shows the facts obtained relative to the birth of the parents of the paupers examined, by counties.

ALIEN PAUPERS.

The schedule of inquiries was so framed as to collect all the information possible bearing upon the subject of alien paupers. In the examination of the paupers of foreign birth, careful inquiry was, in all cases, made as to the time they had been in the United States, how long in this State, as to the port at which they landed, and also whether naturalized. The information obtained upon this point has not as yet been fully analyzed, but it shows that the poor-houses and almshouses of the State contain a very considerable number of unnaturalized foreign born persons, many of whom have been public burdens from the time of their landing in the country. It is believed that the various asylums, hospitals and other public charities of the State also give shelter to large numbers of this class. A portion of these reach us at the port of New York, a portion at the ports of other States, but by far the larger number by way of Canadian ports. The evil has become one of great magnitude, and is likely still further to increase unless proper corrective measures are applied.

AGES AT THE TIME OF BECOMING INMATES OF POOR-HOUSES.

The facts regarding this matter were obtained with great difficulty in consequence of the absence of proper records, as before stated, upon the subject. The books containing the original entries of admissions, in the cases of many of the older inmates, could not be found, and the statements of the persons had to be taken upon the subject. The following shows the ages at which dependence commenced according to the facts as obtained:

	Number.	Per centage.
At birth.....	422	3.35
Under 2 years.....	276	2.19
2 years and under 5.....	485	3.84
5 years and under 10.....	889	7.05
10 years and under 20.....	1,006	7.98
20 years and under 30.....	2,070	16.41
30 years and under 40.....	2,157	17.10
40 years and under 50.....	1,743	13.82
50 years and under 60.....	1,443	11.43
60 years and under 70.....	1,213	9.62
70 years and under 80.....	669	5.30
Over 80 years.....	241	1.91
Total	12,614	100.

From this statement it appears that four hundred and twenty-two (422) became inmates of poor-houses at birth, and two thousand six hundred and fifty-six (2,656), or over twenty-one per cent, before arriving at the age of twenty years. The number becoming dependent between the ages of twenty and sixty years, the period in life of the greatest physical and mental activity, was seven thousand four hundred and thirteen (7,413) or nearly fifty-nine per cent, while only two thousand one hundred and twenty-three (2,123), or less than seventeen per cent, had been compelled to accept public aid after they were over sixty years old. The facts regarding the matter are given, by counties, in schedule No. 6.

AGES AT THE TIME OF THE EXAMINATION.

The ages of the persons at the time of the examination may be summarized as follows:

	Number.	Per centage.
Under 2 years.....	373	2.96
2 years and under 5.....	403	3.19
5 years and under 10.....	854	6.77
10 years and under 16.....	549	4.35
16 years and under 20.....	336	2.66
20 years and under 30.....	1,411	11.19
30 years and under 40.....	2,068	16.40
40 years and under 50.....	1,828	14.49
50 years and under 60.....	1,638	12.99
60 years and under 70.....	1,538	12.19
70 years and under 80.....	1,163	9.22
Over 80 years.....	453	3.59
Total	12,614	100.

By the foregoing statement it will be observed that at the time of the examination two thousand one hundred and seventy-nine (2,179), or nearly eighteen per cent, of the inmates of the poor-houses were under sixteen years old. The number between that age and sixty, was seven thousand two hundred and eighty-one (7,281), or more than fifty-seven per cent, and the number over sixty years, three thousand one hundred and fifty-four (3,154), or about twenty-five per cent. Of the latter, four hundred and fifty-three (453) had passed the age of eighty years. Schedule No. 7 shows the facts regarding the ages of the paupers when examined, by counties.

LENGTH OF TIME IN POOR-HOUSES.

The length of time spent in poor houses by the persons who were inmates at the date of the inquiry, appears as follows :

	Number.	Per centage.
Less than one year.....	3,085	24.46
1 year and less than 2 years.....	1,628	12.91
2 years and less than 5 years.....	3,455	27.39
5 years and less than 10 years.....	2,292	18.17
10 years and less than 20 years.....	1,581	12.53
20 years and less than 30 years.....	423	3.35
30 years and less than 40 years.....	112	.89
Over 40 years.....	38	.30
Total	12,614	100.

The entire time spent by all of these persons in poor-houses, at the date of the examination, amounted, in the aggregate, to sixty-one thousand five hundred and ninety-five (61,595) years.

The average time in the various counties varied from 3.76 to 10.72 years. The highest average appeared in the rural counties, and the lowest in counties in which are situated large cities. The average time of dependence of all the inmates amounted to nearly 4.88 years.

The facts relative to the matter, by counties, are shown in schedule No. 8.

OTHER FORMS OF RELIEF FURNISHED.

The preceding statement does not give the full measure of relief which had been extended to these persons. It was found, by the examination, that many of them, before entering the poor houses, had been in asylums, hospitals, or other charitable institutions, as public beneficiaries. The facts upon this point, however, could not be obtained with sufficient fullness to give accurate results. A large portion of those of adult age admitted having received out-door aid, and many of them for a number of years. It is believed that great abuses have heretofore, and still exist, to a large extent, in the administration of this mode of public relief, which need to be corrected.

EDUCATION.

The educational attainments of the persons examined were probably obtained with greater accuracy than any other matter connected with the inquiry. In all cases in which doubt existed regarding the declarations of the persons upon the subject the appropriate test was applied. The number of persons examined over sixteen years of age,

exclusive of unteachable idiots, was nine thousand eight hundred and fifty-five (9,855). The educational attainments of these were ascertained to be as follows:

	Number.	Per centage.
Unable to read or write.....	3,106	31.52
Could read only....	1,447	14.68
Could read and write.....	2,384	24.19
Received a fair common-school education....	2,918	29.61
Total	9,855	100.

The foregoing statement shows the inmates of poor-houses to be generally uneducated, only two thousand nine hundred and eighteen (2,918), or 29.61 per cent, having received the advantages of a common-school training, a very few of them being advanced in the higher grades of learning. The number without any education whatever was three thousand one hundred and six (3,106), or 31.52 per cent, while one thousand four hundred and forty-seven (1,447), or 14.68 per cent, could read only, and two thousand three hundred and eighty-four (2,384), or 24.19 per cent, could read and write. Schedule No. 9 gives the details upon this subject, by counties.

HABITS.

In tracing the habits of the persons examined great difficulties were, in most cases, experienced, owing to a general inclination to conceal the practices of early life. A few indeed freely admitted having had habits of inebriety, but, in the majority of cases, the facts regarding the matter were given with great reluctance. In arriving at conclusions upon the subject, the opinions of the superintendents and keepers were, therefore, in all cases obtained. The information secured upon the matter has been carefully summarized as regards all of those over sixteen years of age, and of proper intelligence, and may be stated as follows:

	Totally abstinent.	Moderate drinkers.	Periodical drinkers.	Constant drinkers.	Habits un- ascertained.	Total.
Male.....	683	1,492	998	1,194	344	4,711
Female.....	2,509	953	276	585	821	5,144
Totals	3,192	2,445	1,274	1,779	1,165	9,855

If we apply the ratio of temperate and intemperate obtained in

the cases whose habits were determined, to the unascertained cases, we have the following results:

	Temperate.	Intemperate.	Total.	Per centage temperate.	Per centage intemperate.
Males	5,771	3,974	9,745	59.64	84.36
Females	2,985	2,159	5,144	58.03	41.97
Totals	8,756	6,133	14,889	58.77	62.23

The proportion of intemperate among the male inmates appeared much greater than in the case of the females. The ratio of intemperate in the former was 84.36 per cent; in the latter 41.97 per cent; of both sexes, 62.23 per cent. The facts upon the subject are shown, by counties, in schedule No. 10.

HABITS OF PARENTS.

The difficulties heretofore referred to in obtaining information regarding the habits of the persons examined, were found to exist in a much greater degree in pursuing the inquiry as to the habits of their ancestors. In many cases there was an evident desire to conceal the facts upon the subject, while others, owing to their youth, or because of imbecility or mental infirmities, were wholly incapable of giving any reliable testimony in the matter. The information upon this point was, therefore, obtained mainly from the superintendents and keepers, and it is as full as practicable to secure. The following is a statement of the results obtained:

	Temperate.	Intemperate.	Unascertained.	Total.
Fathers	3,965	3,107	5,712	12,614
Mothers	5,937	1,280	5,397	12,614

If the ratio of temperate and intemperate thus established in the cases whose habits were determined, be applied to the unascertained cases, we have the following results:

	Temperate.	Intemperate.	Total.	Per centage temperate.	Per centage intemperate.
Fathers	6,999	5,635	12,614	55.41	44.59
Mothers	10,379	2,235	12,614	82.28	17.72

Schedule No. 11 shows the facts secured upon this point, by counties.

HABITS OF THE INSANE.

The number of insane examined was four thousand and forty-seven (4,047). As these were, generally, chronic cases, and many of them of long standing, it was found extremely difficult, in most instances, to trace their former habits. In the insane departments of the almshouses of New York and Kings counties, especially in the former, the records were quite full upon the subject, but in the other counties the statements of the officers in charge were wholly relied upon in the matter. The information obtained upon the subject, applied to the unascertained cases according to the ratio of temperate and intemperate established in the cases whose habits were ascertained, gives the following results regarding the habits of the insane examined :

	Temperate.	Intemperate.	Total.	Per centage temperate.	Per centage intemperate.
Male	333	1,269	1,602	20.79	79.21
Female	1,921	524	2,445	78.56	21.44
Totals ..	2,254	1,793	4,047	55.70	44.30

The facts regarding the habits of the insane will be found in schedule No. 12, by counties.

PREVIOUS OCCUPATIONS.

The previous occupations of the persons examined, exclusive of idiots and children under sixteen years of age, it was learned, had been as follows :

	Number.	Per centage.
Laborers	2,086	21.17
Domestic	3,844	39.01
Agricultural	629	6.38
Mechanical	1,421	14.41
Commercial	185	1.88
Professional	109	1.11
No occupation	827	8.39
Unascertained	754	7.65
Total ..	9,855	100.

Schedule No. 13 exhibits the facts, by counties, as ascertained upon this subject.

PREVIOUS INDUSTRIAL HABITS.

The opinion very generally prevails that the poor-houses and almshouses of the State give shelter largely to persons who, through mis-

fortune in business or otherwise, have fallen from high estate, and are consequently entitled to great public consideration. The facts obtained by the inquiry, however, do not, by any means, warrant this opinion. In examining the intelligent adult inmates, their previous pecuniary condition and habits of life, as regards industry, thrift and saving, were in all cases carefully inquired into, and the information obtained upon these points accordingly noted. It was thus learned that but few of them had ever owned any real estate or been possessed of other property to any considerable extent. An occasional exceptional case was found, but the mass confessed to idle and shiftless habits in early life with little or no thought regarding the future.

That these persons prematurely break down, and sink to the line of public dependents, is in no wise surprising; indeed, it is but the legitimate result of neglected early opportunities. It is believed that a very large portion of the inmates of the poor-houses and alms-houses of the State at present are of this class. The facts relative to a great number of individual cases of this character in the several counties are hereinafter given.

It is gratifying to be able to state that our charitable institutions afford ample shelter and care for every case of unfortunate dependence, and that the people are swift to relieve their every necessity. In view of the facts just stated, however, should not the lines between voluntary pauperism and unavoidable dependence be more sharply defined; and while we recognize the claims of helplessness, from any cause, to suitable protection and care, should not more stringent corrective measures be adopted as regards the idle and shiftless classes of community, who, in the end, are likely to become public dependents? This would seem to be demanded both from consideration of the welfare of society and in strict justice to those who are compelled to bear its burdens.

CONDITION OF ANCESTORS AND OTHER NEAR RELATIVES.

In all the poor-houses were found, at the time of the examination, more or less inmates whose ancestors were paupers, and who had also, living or dead, other near pauper relatives. The information upon this subject was obtained with considerable fullness in the rural counties, where the history of pauper families was generally well known to the officers and others assisting in the examination. In the cities, however, but little could be learned bearing upon the subject.

Of the whole number of persons examined it was ascertained that three hundred and ninety-seven (397) or nearly 3.15 per cent were

the offspring of pauper fathers, and one thousand three hundred and sixty-one (1,361) or 10.79 per cent of pauper mothers. The dependence extended back to the third generation in fifty-five (55) cases on the paternal, and in ninety-two (92) cases on the maternal side. One thousand one hundred and twenty-two (1,122) had (living or dead) pauper brothers; nine hundred and fifty-one (951) pauper sisters; one hundred and forty-three (143) pauper uncles, and one hundred and thirty-two (132) pauper aunts. The facts regarding this subject, by counties, are given in schedule No. 14.

GROUPING OF FAMILIES IN POOR-HOUSES.

The number of families represented by the persons examined was ten thousand one hundred and sixty-one (10,161). It will be thus seen that two thousand four hundred and fifty-three (2,453) of the paupers were grouped in families. The following facts were ascertained regarding these families:

The total number of persons in these families (three generations, living and dead), known to have been dependent upon public charity, was fourteen thousand nine hundred and one (14,901); the total number of insane in the same families (living and dead), four thousand nine hundred and sixty-eight (4,968); the total number of idiots in the same families (living and dead), eight hundred and forty-four (844); and the total number of inebriates in the same families (living and dead), eight thousand eight hundred and sixty-three (8,863).

Schedule No. 15 shows the facts upon these points, by counties.

CONDITION OF THE CHILDREN OF POOR-HOUSE INMATES.

The number of heads of families in the poor-houses, at the time of the inquiry, consisting of one or both parents, was two thousand seven hundred and forty-six (2,746). These were said to have, in all, seven thousand and forty (7,040) living children. The condition of these children was stated to be as follows: In poor-houses, one thousand and ten (1,010); in asylums, one hundred and forty-nine (149); in hospitals, two (2); in refuges, twenty-nine (29); in prisons and penitentiaries, nine (9); bound out, three hundred and forty-six (346); self-supporting, four thousand five hundred and eighty-six (4,586); condition unascertained, nine hundred and nine (909).

It is thus shown that one thousand five hundred and forty-five (1,545), or nearly twenty-two per cent of these children of poor-house parents, were also in the line of public dependents either as pauper or criminal, many of them, doubtless, to remain public burdens through life. There is good reason to believe that a considerable

portion of these whose condition could not be ascertained were also dependent.

Schedule No. 16 classifies the facts obtained upon these points, by counties.

EXISTING CAUSE OF DEPENDENCE.

Owing to the length of time that a large portion of the persons examined had been inmates of poor-houses, it was found to be wholly impracticable, in most cases, to determine the remote or exciting cause of the pauperism. The immediate or existing cause of dependence, or the condition of the persons at the time of the investigation, was, therefore, inquired into, and the facts obtained were noted accordingly. The following is a statement of the condition in which the various persons were found when examined :

	Number.	Per centage.
Homeless children (illegitimate)...	312	2.47
Homeless children (abandoned).....	432	3.42
Homeless children (by death of father).....	277	2.20
Homeless children (by death of mother).....	154	1.22
Homeless children (by death of both parents)....	107	.85
Homeless children (by pauperism of parents)....	674	5.34
Homeless children (by imprisonment of parents)..	74	.59
Homeless women abandoned by husbands.....	204	1.62
Homeless women by death of husbands.....	74	.59
Old and destitute.....	2,081	16.50
Permanently diseased	795	6.31
Temporarily diseased.....	463	3.68
Crippled.....	240	1.90
Deformed	17	.13
Blind	303	2.40
Deaf mutes	29	.23
Insane	4,047	32.08
Idiots	580	4.60
Epileptics.....	268	2.12
Paralytics.....	322	2.55
Feeble minded.....	394	3.12
Vagrant and idle.....	767	6.08
Total.....	12,614	100.

It appears from the foregoing statement that two thousand and thirty (2,030), or 16.09 per cent of the persons examined were, from various causes, homeless children, and that two hundred and seventy-

eight (278) were homeless women because of the abandonment or death of their husbands. The number of old and destitute persons was two thousand and eighty-one (2,081); the number who were permanently disabled seven hundred and ninety-five (795); temporarily disabled four hundred and sixty-three (463); the crippled and deformed numbered two hundred and fifty-seven (257); the blind three hundred and three (303); and the deaf and dumb twenty-nine (29). The number suffering from special infirmities, as insanity, idiocy, epilepsy, paralysis and general feebleness of mind, was five thousand six hundred and eleven (5,611); the number of vagrant and idle, seven hundred and sixty-seven (767).

At the time of the inquiry it thus appears that most of the inmates of the poor-houses had reached a condition of utter helplessness; but the testimony shows that this helplessness, arising from disease, insanity, old age, etc., was induced largely by immoral and sensual habits, long indulged, or by habits of shiftlessness and idleness, which in many cases might have been arrested by early proper measures. Most of them had then passed the period in life in which to correct the evils resulting from such habits and indulgences, and the public, in consequence, is compelled to bear the burden of their support.

The condition of the persons examined is shown, by counties, in schedule No. 17.

FUTURE OF THE INMATES OF POOR-HOUSES.

The inquiry was extended in all cases, so as to determine, as nearly as possible, the probable future of each of the inmates of the poor-houses. In arriving at conclusions in the matter, the character of the persons examined, their age, the length of time they had been dependent, and their mental and physical condition, were taken into consideration, and the opinions of the officers and others aiding in the inquiry were, in all cases, obtained. The following are the conclusions reached upon the subject:

	Number.	Per centage.
Permanently dependent	8,145	64.57
Will probably recover	1,116	8.85
May recover under proper training.....	1,379	10.93
Future doubtful	1,974	15.65
Total	12,614	100.

Schedule No. 18 shows the probable future of the persons examined, by counties.

NOTES OF THE EXAMINATION.

In the notes of the examination following, will be found brief descriptions of the buildings in use for the poor in the several counties; the number of persons in each, at the time of the inquiry, their sex, age, nativity, etc., and also special mention of individual cases, representing the various classes of paupers in the respective localities. These facts appear by counties, alphabetically arranged.

ALBANY COUNTY.

The alms-house of Albany city and county consists of three brick buildings, having accommodations, in all, for two hundred and fifty persons. The insane asylum, also of brick, is situated on the grounds of the alms-house, and furnishes room for about fifty patients. The institution is under the control of the common council of the city of Albany, but receives paupers from all the towns of the county. Two of the buildings are old, but the other has been erected only a few years. They are, generally, in good repair, and arranged so as to allow a partial classification of the inmates. The institution is pleasantly located in the city of Albany.

At the time of the inquiry the institution contained two hundred and fifty-nine (259) pauper inmates, including seventy-five (75) insane. Of these one hundred and forty-three (143) were males, and one hundred and sixteen (116) females. Two hundred and fifty were white, and nine colored. Ninety-two were natives of New York, four of other States of the Union, two of Canada, and one hundred and fifty-eight were foreign born. The birthplaces of three could not be ascertained. The parents of two hundred and twenty-seven on the paternal, and two hundred and thirty-one on the maternal side, were of foreign birth. Fifty-one were under sixteen years of age; one hundred and twenty-two between the ages of sixteen and fifty; and eighty-six were over fifty years old. Fifty-six had been inmates less than one year; one hundred and thirty-four one year and less than five years; sixty-six five years and less than twenty; and three over twenty years. The time spent by all the inmates in the alms-house, summed up at the time of examination, amounted to nine hundred and seventy-four years, or an average, to each person, of 3.76 years.

But few of the inmates presented evidences of intelligence or former respectability. A considerable number of those in middle life were

only partially disabled, and twenty-five of them were classed as vagrants. Fifty-one of the men and twenty-six of the women were confirmed drunkards, and all the others of adult age, except sixteen, were said to have been addicted, more or less, to habits of inebriety. Fifty-three had received a fair education, while one hundred and forty-two, or over sixty-eight per cent of those of mature age, were unable to read.

The number of families represented in the institution was two hundred and thirty-three. These families, as far as could be ascertained, had produced, in three generations, three hundred and seventeen dependents, ninety-one insane, ten idiots, and two hundred and thirty-one inebriates. Five of the inmates were the offspring of pauper fathers, and thirty-three of pauper mothers. Twenty-five had pauper brothers, and nineteen pauper sisters. There were seventy-seven heads of families, consisting of one or both parents, in the institution. These were said to have one hundred and fifty-five living children, of whom eighteen were in poor-houses, fourteen in asylums, five in refuges and twenty-seven bound out, thus making, in all, sixty-four, or over forty-one per cent, dependent. The number of such children said to be self-supporting was seventy-seven; the condition of fourteen could not be ascertained.

The following were some of the more remarkable family groups observed in the institution: A man and his wife, aged respectively forty-three and forty years, had with them two children, both boys, one aged fifteen and the other nineteen years; all were said to be intemperate, and one of the boys had been an inmate of the penitentiary; there were also two other children belonging to the family, one of whom, a son, was in State prison, and the other, a daughter, in the house of refuge: a widowed woman, with two illegitimate children, aged respectively three and five years; the woman had led a dissolute life and was given to habits of periodical inebriety; the children were intelligent, and it was said would probably soon be placed in an asylum; a single woman, with an illegitimate child seven years old; a widowed woman with a child five years of age; a married woman aged thirty-three, with four children, ranging in ages from one to seven years, abandoned by her husband; a woman with three small children, the husband being in the penitentiary; a brother and sister, aged respectively seven and five years, the mother dead, and the father intemperate; two young children, brothers, abandoned by their father; two other young children deserted by their father, their mother being in the insane asylum; a sister and brother, who have other sisters and brothers supported by outside relief,

also abandoned by their father; two brothers, both feeble minded, the father of whom died intemperate, abandoned by their mother; and a married woman, heretofore in jail for vagrancy and drunkenness, now insane, having a child with her four years old, an idiot and blind, the father being aged and feeble minded, and formerly an inmate.

The institution contained a considerable number of persons who had long led vagrant lives, and others in whom dependence was doubtless induced by the debasing influence of pauper and criminal associations. The following, among others, were cases of this class: A single woman, forty years old, of foreign birth, and nine years in the United States, the mother of seven illegitimate children, only one being alive, and this cared for in an asylum; the woman degraded and debased, and soon again to become a mother; a widowed woman sixty-four years old, had two sons in the penitentiary; the woman and her sons, as well as other members of the family, said to be grossly intemperate; a colored child, illegitimate, deserted by its mother; a boy four years old, father dead, mother in the asylum; both said to have been intemperate; a man aged fifty years, intemperate, and formerly in the penitentiary; a woman forty-four years old, feeble minded and intemperate, the mother being insane; an illegitimate girl aged fifteen years, born in the poor-house, mother intemperate and a pauper; a boy nineteen years old, epileptic, both parents drunkards; and an idiot boy aged nineteen years, the parents intemperate and paupers.

The probable future of the inmates of this institution may be stated as follows: Permanently dependent, one hundred and eighty-seven; will probably recover, twelve; may recover if proper agencies are employed, twenty-two; future doubtful, thirty-eight.

The provision for the care of the chronic insane of this county is wholly inadequate to that purpose. The building is small, and at all times over crowded. The authorities began the transfer of this class to the Willard asylum upon its opening in 1869. The number of chronic insane in the alms-house asylum was seventy-five; in the Willard asylum, one hundred and twenty-two; total supported by the county, one hundred and ninety-seven.

An arrangement exists in the county by which dependent children are placed in appropriate asylums. A large portion of those now in the alms-house are too young, or diseased, so as to preclude their admission to these institutions. The city and county contribute moderately toward the maintenance and care of the children while in the various asylums.

ALLEGANY COUNTY.

The poor-house of this county is situated near Angelica. It is an old building, with small rooms badly ventilated, and unsuited for classification. The sexes are separated at night, but during the day the association is necessarily indiscriminate. The institution has no adequate accommodations for the chronic insane, and this class are mainly sent to the appropriate State asylum.

The inquiry showed sixty-three (63) inmates, twenty-eight (28) males and thirty-five (35) females. Seven of these were under sixteen years of age; the others were mostly in advanced life, twenty-seven being over sixty, of whom six had passed the age of eighty years. Fifty-four were natives, thirty-seven of whom were born in New York. The parentage of the parents of the inmates was also largely native. Nearly one-fourth of those of adult age had been confirmed drunkards before admission, and many of the others were said to have been given, more or less, to habits of inebriety. They were generally ignorant, twenty of those of adult age, or nearly thirty-two per cent, being unable to read, and only ten had received a fair education.

This county does not suffer to any great extent from transient or tramping paupers, the inmates of the house belonging generally to the class of fixed dependents. The number of families represented in the institution was fifty-six. These families had produced, as far as could be learned, one hundred and two public dependents, in three generations; twenty-six insane; seven idiots, and fifty-five habitual drunkards. The present inmates had, in the aggregate, been supported by the county five hundred and fifty-two years, or an average of 8.76 years for each person. Four were descendants of pauper fathers; thirteen of pauper mothers; and, in two instances, the pauperism was traced back to the third generation. Thirteen were parents having thirty-six living children. Of these five were in poor-houses, six bound out and three in asylums; the others were said to be self-supporting.

A vigorous system of placing out children now exists in this county, and its results are apparent in a steady decrease in the number of paupers. The county still suffers to considerable extent, however, from the practice of retaining children in the poor-house in former years, several of the present inmates having been in the institution in childhood. These, after being placed in families, in time returned, and have since continued to be public burdens.

The following were some of the families grouped in the institution: Two sisters, both insane, the mother of whom was also

insane and a pauper; two men with their wives; and three women, each having a child. One of these women, seventeen years old, was in the poor-house in early life, her mother being then a pauper inmate. After remaining some time in the institution she was provided for in a family, but returned before sixteen years old, to give birth to an illegitimate child, and it is quite probable that she will hereafter continue to be a public charge. The child, being in the third generation of a family of paupers, gives but little hope of becoming self-supporting, unless early removed from poor-house influences and placed under proper supervision.

The future of the inmates of this institution may be summed up as follows: Fifty-five will probably remain dependent through life; three will, doubtless, go out and become self-supporting; and the future of five is uncertain. A portion of the latter are children. These, if early removed and suitably provided for, may be educated to usefulness.

As before stated, the building of this county has long been in use, and it will soon need to be replaced by a new and better designed structure.

BROOME COUNTY.

The Broome county poor-house, recently built, is pleasantly situated about three miles from the city of Binghamton. The plan of the edifice comprises a centre building and two lateral wings. The centre and right wing are completed, and it is said that the left wing will soon be erected. The building is constructed of brick, is three stories in height, and when finished according to the plan adopted, will accommodate two hundred inmates. It is plain and substantial, and properly designed for its purposes.

At the time of the examination the institution contained forty-four (44) male and thirty-four (34) female pauper inmates, making a total of seventy-eight (78). Four of these were under sixteen years, three of whom were infants. Twenty-eight were between the ages of sixteen and fifty; forty-one between fifty and eighty; and five were over eighty years old. Fifty were natives of New York, thirteen of other United States, and fifteen were of foreign birth.

The evils incident to the rearing of children in the association of adult paupers received an effectual check in this county in 1868, by the removal of the children then in the county poor-house to the Susquehanna Valley Home, at Binghamton. Since then all the dependent children of the county have, from time to time, been sent to that institution, and the expenses met by annual appropriations by

the board of supervisors. The chronic insane are generally provided for at the State asylum at Ovid, thus leaving only the aged, sick and infirm under county care.

The county is still burdened, however, with supporting a considerable number of persons who, in early life, were inmates of the poor-house. Many of these, after a stay of a few years, were placed in family homes, but failed to retain their places and returned to the institution. Of those present four were the offspring of pauper fathers, and eleven of pauper mothers. One had a pauper grandfather, and two, pauper grandmothers. There was also considerable grouping of brothers and sisters, and other near relatives in the older inmates of the institution. Among these the following may be noted:

A man and his wife, aged respectively fifty-two and fifty years, with their daughter, twenty-two years old, constituted one family group. The parents had been inmates of the house only a short time, but it was stated that they and the entire family, consisting of five children, had been largely aided outside for a number of years. The daughter was sent to the poor-house when a child, the father being then in the penitentiary. She remained in the institution about six months, was then placed back in the family, but soon returned, and has spent most of her time since then in this and other poor-houses. She married at nineteen but soon separated from her husband. The brief time spent by this woman in the poor-house, when a child, seems to have broken down all self-respect, and she will, probably, remain hereafter a public charge. It will be fortunate if society is not also burdened with the support and care of her offspring who may be born in misfortune.

Another family group was composed of a widowed woman aged seventy-five, a married daughter aged forty-three, abandoned by her husband, and a granddaughter, unmarried, aged eighteen years. The first of these had been an inmate five, and the two latter each six years. They had all been aided outside several years before admission to the institution. All were intemperate, and it was stated that other members of the family were addicted to habits of inebriety.

A man aged eighty-four, and his wife, seventy years old, had been inmates only a few months. Each had been twice married. The former had eight, and the latter three living children, all said to be self-supporting. It would seem that the parents of so many children able to provide for themselves should have been spared the degradation of becoming public dependents in their declining years.

An aged man and his wife, both of whom were insane, had been in the institution nearly six years. They were very quiet, and it was stated required no special supervision. It was learned that they have two children who are self-supporting, but without the ability to provide suitably for their parents in their infirmity.

Two young, unmarried women, each the mother of an illegitimate child, were also inmates. One of these women, twenty-one years old, was sent to the house, when a child, with her mother and three sisters. She was afterwards placed in a family, but failed to retain her place, and subsequently was committed to the penitentiary. A few months since she returned to the house where she gave birth to her child. She appeared to be thoroughly debased, and will, probably, continue a public burden. The other woman had been an inmate nearly a year, and was employed in the kitchen. It is the intention to remove both of the children when they arrive at the age of two years.

The inmates of the house, at the time of the examination, represented sixty-nine families. These families, in three generations, had produced, so far as could be ascertained, the following: Public dependents, one hundred and eighteen; insane, thirteen; idiots, fifteen; inebriates, ninety-seven. Twenty-one of those present were parents, having, in all, forty-seven living children. The condition of these was said to be as follows: In poor-houses, eight; bound out, four; self-supporting, thirty-three; condition unascertained, two.

The following is the probable future of the inmates of this institution: Permanently dependent, sixty-nine; may recover under proper influences, seven; future doubtful, two. At the time of the inquiry the inmates had been supported at the public expense, in the aggregate seven hundred years, or an average to each person of 8.97 years.

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.

The Cattaraugus county poor-house, erected in 1868, is pleasantly located near Machias. It is a plain, three-story, stone edifice, warmed by furnaces, well ventilated, and fully supplied with water brought by pipes from enduring springs. There are also several out-buildings occupied by the paupers, the entire institution furnishing accommodations for about one hundred and fifty persons.

Upon the occasion of the inquiry the institution contained ninety-one (91) pauper inmates, including thirty-five (35) chronic insane, of whom fifty (50) were males and forty-one (41) females. Twenty-eight were foreign born; fifty were born in New York, and six in other

States of the Union. The birthplaces of seven could not be ascertained. Five were under sixteen years of age; forty-one between sixteen and fifty; thirty-six between fifty and eighty; and nine were over eighty years old. The large proportion of aged persons, as it thus appears, was a noticeable feature in the character of the inmates, most of whom were infirm and helpless.

The ages of the inmates, when received in the institution, show the proportion of those in early life to have been much smaller than the general average in the State. Eleven only were admitted under twenty-one years of age; forty-eight when between the ages of twenty and fifty; twenty-eight when between fifty and eighty; and four after they had passed the latter age. Forty-six had been inmates less than five years; forty-three five years and less than thirty; and two had been under care each over forty years. The time spent in the house, by all the inmates, when examined, aggregated six hundred and six years, or an average to each person of 6.66 years.

Of the seventy-seven adult persons in the institution, eight men and twenty-two women claimed to be totally abstinent; twenty-nine of the men and ten of the women were intemperate; and nineteen were said to be habitual drunkards. The proportion of intemperate in the parents of the inmates, as far as ascertained, was quite small. The educational attainments of the inmates were as follows: Forty-eight of those of mature age had received fair common school instruction: three could read and write; four could read only; and twenty-two were without any education.

The number of families represented by the inmates of the institution was eighty-three. These families, in three generations, as far as could be learned, had produced, in all, one hundred and seven dependents; fifty-eight insane persons; nine idiots; and fifty-one inebriates. Six of the inmates had pauper mothers, and two pauper fathers; while the pauperism could be traced to the third generation only in a single instance. Twenty-four were parents having fifty-three living children. Of these four were in poor-houses; seventeen bound out; thirty self-supporting, and the condition of two was in doubt.

An efficient plan of placing out children exists in this county, and as a result only eight of the inmates were found grouped in families, as follows: A man and his wife, aged respectively sixty-five and sixty-seven years, both intemperate but said to be useful in the institution; two sisters, unmarried and both insane; a woman with two young children, abandoned by her husband; and a widowed woman

with two illegitimate children, both born in the poor-house. Two of the children were soon to be placed in families, and the others on arriving at proper age.

The insane women occupy the upper story of the main building. The rooms are comfortable and have the conveniences to secure cleanliness. The insane men are mostly provided for in the detached buildings. The county has but two chronic insane at the State institution. The facts regarding some of the idiots, insane and those suffering with other forms of disease, inquired into and designed to show the probable causes of the infirmities, are here given. An insane woman thirty-seven years old, mother and one brother also insane; an idiot, female, twenty-six years of age, near consanguinity in the parents and the mother a pauper; an insane woman, aged thirty-eight, her father grossly intemperate, no other insanity in the family; an insane man seventy-four years old, has a brother feeble-minded, and a daughter insane; an educated man aged sixty-six, insane nineteen years, said to have been very studious, but at times intemperate; an insane man sixty-four years old; one brother, insane; parents first cousins; a man aged forty-two, insane fifteen years; a sister also insane, parents said to be feeble-minded; a married man fifty-three years old, suffering with chorea; mother and grandfather thus diseased, and has a son and daughter so affected; a feeble-minded woman, aged forty years, of incestuous parents; has an illegitimate child born in the poor-house, said to be intelligent; and an idiot boy fifteen years old, father weak-minded and intemperate.

Other cases are here noted, showing the various phases of pauperism in the county, and tending to throw light upon its sources. A man aged seventy-two, a widower, nineteen years an inmate, a good mechanic, but very intemperate; a woman fifty years old, said to have led a dissolute life, now sick and enfeebled; has had four husbands, the whereabouts of none of whom are known; an aged woman, twelve years an inmate and apparently respectable; twice married, both husbands drunkards; has two children of whom she has no knowledge; a man eighty-four years old, four years in the house, grossly intemperate, and had a dissolute daughter who died in the institution; and a woman aged fifty-three years, of foreign birth, unknown in the county, and admitted on account of temporary disease.

The probable future of the inmates of this institution may be summed up as follows: Eighty-three will doubtless remain dependent through life; two will probably go out and provide for themselves;

one may be made self-supporting if properly trained, and the future of five is in doubt.

CAYUGA COUNTY.

The poor-house of Cayuga county is located in the town of Sennett, about three miles from Auburn. It is a substantial brick edifice, in good repair, and meets appropriately the object to which it is applied. The grounds are well laid out and planted, and the place has an air of great neatness and comfort. The institution will accommodate about one hundred and fifty persons.

The house contained eighty-four (84) pauper inmates at the time of the examination, of whom twenty-two (22) were chronic insane. The number of males was forty-seven (47); females thirty-seven (37). Forty-one were natives of New York; ten of other States of the Union; thirty-two were foreign born, and the nativity of one was unknown. The parentage of the inmates, as far as ascertained, was about equally native and foreign.

All of the inmates, except five, were over sixteen years old, and these were under two years. The number between the age of sixteen and fifty was twenty-one; between fifty and eighty, fifty-four; over eighty years, four. The proportion of aged, it will be thus seen, was unusually large, and only three were observed who could properly be classed as vagrants. Five became dependent at birth; forty-three when between the ages of ten and fifty; twenty-seven when between fifty and seventy; and nine after they were seventy years old. Nineteen had been in the house less than one year; forty-two one year and less than ten years; twenty-one ten years and less than forty; and two more than forty years. The whole time spent in the poor-house by all the inmates, at the time of the inquiry, footed up six hundred and twenty-seven years, or an average each of 7.46 years.

This county was among the first to avail itself of the accommodations, by the State, for the chronic insane. There were forty of this class in the poor-house at the opening of the Willard asylum in 1869. At the time of the examination it contained twenty-eight, and the Willard asylum was providing for thirty-nine, thus making sixty-seven chronic insane in all, being then supported at the expense of the county. Those in the county institution were generally cases of long standing, and but little could be learned regarding their early life. The accommodations provided for them are quite comfortable, and they appeared to receive such attention and care as their condition seemed to require.

The orphan and destitute children of this county, for a number of years, have been provided for in the Cayuga Asylum for Destitute Children, at Auburn. The effect of this system has been generally to deter persons with children from breaking up their families and entering the poor-house. As a result the county is remarkably exempt from that species of pauperism running through successive generations, as is the case in many localities. The inmates, at the time of the examination, represented eighty-two families, the only instance of family grouping being in the case of a young unmarried girl with two illegitimate children. The number of dependents in three generations of these families footed up one hundred and one; the number of insane twenty-four; the number of idiots sixteen; and the number of inebriates forty-seven. Only two of those under care had pauper fathers, and but six pauper mothers. In no instance could the pauperism be traced to the third generation.

Twenty-one of the inmates were parents, said to have fifty-five living children, situated in life as follows: In poor houses, four; in asylums, four; bound out, seventeen; self-supporting, thirty-five; condition unknown, ten. Twenty-seven of the adult inmates had received a common school education; four could read only; eight could read and write, and thirty-two were without any education whatever. Fifteen were said to be strictly temperate; thirty-two confessed habits of inebriety; while in twenty-four cases nothing could be learned as regards their habits.

The following cases of those examined are noted, as showing to some extent, the sources of pauperism in the county: A man sixty-eight years old, discharged several times since first admitted and always returning intoxicated; could be provided for by children were he not intemperate; a girl twenty-one years old, neglected in childhood, now a vagrant; an insane man aged seventy-three, admitted at fifty-nine and has never been at the State asylum; a man twenty-seven years old, idiotic, father intemperate; an idiot, male, aged fifty, provided for by mother until thirty-three years old, when she was compelled from age and lack of means to relinquish his care; a man twenty-nine years old, an idiot, six years in the house; father, mother and brothers and sisters formerly paupers, and parents intemperate; a woman aged sixty, admitted eleven years ago with her husband, who was intemperate and is now dead; and a single man thirty-six years old, committed to State prison for burglary, became insane, and was sent to the poor-house; is probably incurable, and wholly dependent.

It is probable that seventy-five of the inmates of this house will burden the public through life; three will doubtless go out and provide for themselves; five may become self-supporting under proper management; and the future of one is doubtful.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.

The Chautauqua county poor-house, erected in 1869, is pleasantly located on the northerly shore of Chautauqua lake, near Mayville. It is a well constructed, convenient, three-story brick structure and will accommodate and properly classify two hundred and fifty inmates. The edifice presents a fine appearance externally, and the inside is well and appropriately furnished. The grounds are under-drained, graded and finely laid out and planted, and the institution throughout has an air of great neatness, and comfort.

The number of pauper inmates when the examination was made was one hundred and sixty-one (161), of whom eighty-eight (88) were males and seventy-three (73) females. Of these, seven were under sixteen years of age; twenty-four were between sixteen and thirty; fifty-six, between thirty and fifty; sixty-three, between fifty and eighty, and eleven were over eighty years old. The proportion of aged was quite large, and nearly all were of the helpless and infirm classes. Fifty-four were admitted before reaching the age of thirty years; seventy-six when between the ages of thirty and sixty; twenty-seven when between sixty and eighty, and four after they had passed the age of eighty years. Twenty-four had been inmates less than one year; one hundred and one, over one year and less than ten years; thirty-three, ten years and less than thirty, and three over thirty years. When examined, the entire time spent in the institution, by all the inmates, aggregated one thousand and nineteen years, an average of 6.33 years to each person.

The birthplaces of the inmates were as follows: New York, eighty-four; other States of the Union, thirty-five; Canada, two; foreign countries, thirty-seven; unascertained, three. The birthplaces of the parents, as nearly as could be learned, was divided about equally between the United States and foreign countries. A better intelligence was found to exist among the inmates of this house than generally in institutions of like character. Eighty-three of those of adult age, or nearly fifty-five per cent, were said to have had the benefits of a common school education; six of the others could read and write; seventeen could read only; while the residue were entirely ignorant. Of the men, nineteen claimed to be wholly absti-

ment; fifty eight admitted being intemperate; and the habits of four could not be satisfactorily learned. Of the women, twelve were classed as inebriates; forty-seven as entirely temperate; and the habits of eleven could not be ascertained. The proportion of the parents of the inmates said to be temperate was unusually large.

The persons under care in this house represented one hundred and fifty families. The number of dependents in these families, in three generations, living and dead, summed up two hundred and thirteen; the number of insane ninety-eight; the number of idiots seven; the number of inebriates one hundred and five. The pauperism was traced to the third generation only once on the maternal and twice on the paternal side. Seven had pauper fathers, and nine pauper mothers. There were thirty-seven heads of families in the institution having eighty-one living children, said to be situated in life as follows: In poor-houses five; in asylums one; in refuges one; bound out nineteen; supporting themselves forty-nine; condition unknown six. Well directed efforts have been made by the proper officers of this county, for a number of years, to provide for its dependent children outside of the poor house. A few are sent to the Saint Mary's Orphan Asylum at Dunkirk, but by far the greatest portion are placed directly in families. The results are shown in the small number of children among the paupers who are in the line of public dependents.

The only grouping of families in the institution, at the time of the examination, was as follows: A man and his wife, the former aged thirty-nine and the latter thirty-seven years, with three children and a grandchild, the parents said to be useful and the children intelligent; two brothers and a sister, aged respectively twenty-two, nineteen and sixteen years, all feeble minded; the parents feeble minded, and also five other of their children; a man aged sixty-two years, and his wife aged sixty-three years; have both been inmates of the house fourteen years, before which time they spent several years in other poor-houses, reputed to have two children, but their condition unknown; the man intelligent but intemperate, vile, and thoroughly debased; the woman feeble minded; a widowed woman aged thirty-six years, with two children, the youngest illegitimate; and a debased and degraded woman with an illegitimate child, deserted by her husband.

The general character of the inmates of this institution, and some of the causes operating to produce pauperism in the county, are shown by the following cases taken from the notes of inspection: A

respectable man eighty years old, once wealthy but lost his property, deserted by his children; a weak minded man, entered the poor-house when fourteen years of age, now fifty-one years old; a man eighty-nine years old, very intemperate, seventeen years an inmate; a single woman forty-five years old, intemperate and paralyzed; father said to have been an inebriate and mother addicted to opium eating; a feeble minded woman aged thirty-nine years, came to the poor-house twenty-two years ago with an illegitimate child, since married; husband probably in some other poor-house; an idiot, male, aged twenty-nine years, admitted when eight years old; grandfather pauper, father drunkard, and other members of the family paupers; a man eighty-four years old, thirty-seven years an inmate, apparently respectable, and said to be temperate; another man, aged eighty-nine, temperate and seemingly well preserved; was recently admitted and has no near relatives; a man seventy-one years old, intemperate, seven years in this and two years in other poor-houses, said to have a family in Canada; a soldier of the war of 1812, and a British soldier, both aged; the former pensioned but refuses to reside with his family, the latter friendless; a feeble minded woman, aged fifty years, seven years an inmate; two of her grandparents and also several other members of the family, paupers; a woman aged thirty-two, admitted to the house when twelve years old, with father, mother, two brothers and an infant sister; was afterwards placed out but returned, gave birth to an illegitimate child, and subsequently married a pauper; a vagrant woman, very intemperate, aged forty-two years and married, husband blind and probably in some other poor-house; another woman of the same class, also intemperate, several years an inmate of the poor-houses of this and other States, and known to have been once in jail for drunkenness; and a woman fifty-five years old, admitted when twenty-two as a vagrant; said to have been married but the condition of her husband is unknown; has been discharged from the house and returned repeatedly for the past thirty-five years, during which time she has had six illegitimate children.

Included in the number of paupers examined were sixty-eight (68) chronic insane, thirty (30) men and thirty-eight (38) women. These occupy a separate building and are under the charge of attendants employed for the purpose. The accommodations, while somewhat crowded for the past year or two, have been recently extended and improved. As yet the county has not transferred any of this class of insane to State custody.

The following cases, selected from the notes of inspection regarding the insane, idiots, paralytics, epileptics, etc., show the general character of these classes in the county, and also furnishes considerable data as to the sources of these infirmities: A man aged fifty-two years, intelligent but grossly intemperate, partially paralyzed from exposure while intoxicated, sixteen years a pauper, and once in jail; a single man twenty-eight years old, insane and mother also insane; an epileptic, single man, twenty-six years old, has near relatives also insane; a woman aged sixty-one, the mother of ten children, insane twenty years; no other insanity known in the family; a single woman thirty-two years old, insane nine years, has had a brother and two sisters insane; a German woman aged thirty-three years, said to have been sent to this country by friends soon after giving birth to an illegitimate child; has been ten years a pauper inmate, now insane; is married and has two living children, but has no knowledge at present regarding the whereabouts of her husband; an epileptic girl in her twentieth year, four years an inmate, grandmother said to have been insane, but no insanity in others of her family; a married woman aged thirty-five years, born in Sweden and only three years in the country; admitted at the age of thirty-four, insane, with five children all said to have been born within eight years; the husband does nothing toward her support, the children provided for in homes; an idiotic woman forty-five years old, nine years an inmate; had a brother weak minded, and has a niece idiotic and a pauper inmate; no record as to her parents; and a man aged sixty-seven, twelve years insane, very intemperate; father also intemperate, and has an inebriate brother once an inmate.

One hundred and forty-six of the inmates of this house were regarded as fixed dependents; two seemed likely to go out and maintain themselves; three had capacity to become self-supporting if properly trained; and the condition of ten was such as to involve their future in doubt.

CHEMUNG COUNTY.

The poor-house of this county is situated near Breesport. It is a wooden structure in fair repair and comfortably furnished. The institution will accommodate about seventy persons.

When the examination was conducted the house contained thirty-six (36) inmates, twenty (20) males and sixteen (16) females. Twenty-one of these were natives of New York, nine of other States of the Union, and six were foreign born. All except one had passed the

age of sixteen years. Eighteen were between the ages of sixteen and fifty years; six between fifty and seventy, and eleven were over seventy years old. One was born in the poor-house; twenty-one became dependent before arriving at the age of fifty years; eleven when between the ages of fifty and eighty, and three after they were eighty years old. Seven had been inmates less than one year; eighteen, one year and less than ten years, and eleven over ten years. The number of families represented in the institution was thirty-three. The aggregate duration of life spent by the inmates in the poor-house, when examined, was two hundred and twenty-five years, equivalent to an average of 6.25 years to each person.

This county has had a thorough system of placing children in families for a number of years, and for the past ten years considerable numbers have been provided for in the Southern Tier Orphan Asylum, at Elmira. As a result of such action, there is, at present, but little grouping of families in the poor-house, and the number of fixed dependents in the county is, each year, steadily decreasing. Only two of the inmates had pauper parents, and the dependence extended back to the third generation in but a single instance. The whole number of dependents belonging to the families represented in the institution, in three generations, living and dead, was forty-one; idiots, nine; inebriates, eleven. Two of the inmates were parents having three living children. Of these two were in poor-houses, and one was said to be self-supporting. The chronic insane of this county are provided for mainly at the State asylum for this class.

It is quite certain that thirty-two of the inmates of this house will continue dependent the remainder of their lives; one will probably go out and become self-supporting; two may be trained to provide for themselves if soon removed and placed under proper influences; and the future of one is regarded as uncertain.

CHENANGO COUNTY.

This county has made very good provision for its dependent classes. The poor-house is a commodious frame building, in good repair and properly designed for its uses. A comfortable building near by is used for the chronic insane, most of this class being retained under county care. The institution is pleasantly situated near Preston, about six miles from Norwich. It will accommodate one hundred and twenty-five inmates, exclusive of the insane.

The number of persons under care at the time of the examination, including twenty-two (22) chronic insane, was eighty-five (85), of

whom thirty-nine (39) were males and forty-six (46) females. Four of these were colored. Sixty-one, or nearly seventy-two per cent were born in New York; ten in other United States and eight in foreign countries. In six cases the places of birth could not be determined. The birth of the parents was also mostly native, a considerable portion being of the New England States. There were only eight inmates of the house under sixteen years of age, two of these being infants. Twenty-four were between the ages of sixteen and forty years; twenty-five between the ages of forty and sixty; twenty-three between sixty and eighty, and five had passed eighty years of age. Four became dependent at birth; sixteen before they had reached the age of twenty years; thirty-seven when between the ages of twenty and fifty; twenty when between the ages of fifty and seventy, and eight after they were seventy years old. Eleven had been in the house less than one year; twenty-one, over one year and less than five years; forty-nine, five years and less than twenty; three, twenty years and less than forty, and one more than forty years. The summing up showed that the average time spent in the institution by the then inmates, was 7.02 years, or an aggregate of five hundred and ninety-seven years.

The inmates of this institution, upon the whole, were above the average of this class of persons in intelligence and apparent respectability. Thirty-two of those of adult age were educated in common schools; five of the others had learned to read and write; ten could read only, and eighteen were without any education. Five of the men and twenty-one of the women claimed to be strictly temperate, while nineteen of the former and two of the latter were said to have habits of inebriety. The habits of two of the men and sixteen of the women could not be ascertained. But little could be learned regarding the habits of the parents of the inmates. As far as ascertained, however, the greater portion it was said were temperate.

For the past seven years this county has provided for a portion of its dependent children in the Susquehanna Valley Home, at Binghamton, and for several years previously, and also at the present time, has an efficient plan of placing such children in families. The result is shown in the almost entire absence of any family grouping in its pauper class. Of those examined six were descendants of pauper mothers, and two of pauper fathers, but in no instance did the pauperism extend back to the third generation. The following were the only cases in which there were two or more inmates of the same family: A married woman aged twenty-seven, with an illegitimate

child, abandoned by her husband; a single woman fifty-nine years old, tainted with Indian blood, and an illegitimate daughter, thirty-nine years old, insane, both aided outside several years before admission; a mother and her child, aged respectively fifty and seven years, abandoned by husband; a woman aged forty-five years, deserted by her husband, ten years an inmate, and her feeble minded child, nine years old; has also one child at the State Idiot Asylum, and two said to be self-supporting; and an insane woman, forty-three years old, with an infant.

In the families of the inmates examined, there were known to have been, in three generations, one hundred and five dependents; thirty-two insane; eighteen idiots, and thirty-seven inebriates. Twenty-two of the inmates were heads of families, having, as far as could be ascertained, sixty-one living children. Of these, five were in poor-houses, six in asylums, and ten bound out; twenty-nine, it was said, were maintaining themselves; the condition of eleven could not be learned. It is thought that seventy-five of the persons examined will hereafter remain paupers; one probably will go out, and one may be so trained as to be self-supporting, while the future of eight is involved in doubt.

The following facts obtained regarding a portion of the cases examined are here given, as showing the general character of the dependent persons of this county, and, at the same time, throwing light upon the sources of pauperism, disease and insanity: A man fifty-one years old, vagrant and idle, recently admitted; had a pauper sister; a man aged twenty-one years, illegitimate and an idiot, thirteen years in the State Idiot Asylum; mother licentious and dissolute; a boy thirteen years old, with congenital deformity of the lower extremities; is bright and intelligent but entirely helpless; parents said to be temperate and respectable; an idiot, male, aged thirty-six years, thirty years an inmate, and said to be illegitimate; a girl aged sixteen years, born in the poor-house of an adjoining county; committed to this house as a vagrant at the age of fourteen years; offers but little hope of reformation; a girl eighteen years old, was thrown into the fire when an infant, by her mother, who was at the time intoxicated, and then sent to the poor-house, where she has since remained; is badly deformed in the face and probably without remedy; a woman aged thirty-four years and feeble minded; had a pauper brother, but no information obtained as to her parentage; a girl fourteen years old, remarkably intelligent, two months an inmate; confirmed in habits of vagrancy and vice, and said to have

been neglected in early childhood ; father intemperate ; a man aged forty-eight years, unknown in the county, committed on account of sickness ; is believed to have been guilty of criminal practices, and probably has been in State prison ; an unmarried girl seventeen years old, fairly intelligent, recently admitted ; was orphaned at the age of twelve years, since which time she has been homeless and at service ; a woman, said to be one hundred and two years old, and twelve years an inmate ; parentage and habits of early life unascertained ; a single woman aged eighty-six years, of New England parentage, twelve years in the house ; is temperate, fairly intelligent and respectable, the last of her family generation, and a fair type of some twenty other inmates ; an idiot boy thirteen years old, five years an inmate ; is filthy and beastly in his habits, and the father said to have been grossly intemperate ; a vagrant boy thirteen years old, admitted at the age of seven years, placed afterwards in an asylum but returned to the house ; an epileptic girl aged nineteen years, recently admitted, father intemperate ; an insane woman fifty years old, once at the State asylum, and fourteen years an inmate of the house ; abandoned by her husband, and hopelessly incurable ; another insane woman, also fourteen years an inmate, after treatment at the State asylum, and likewise deserted by her husband ; and a widowed woman eight years insane, two years at the State asylum ; no other insanity in her family. •

The helpless condition of the inmates of this house will be seen by the following statement of the conclusions arrived at during the examination, regarding their future : Seventy-five will hereafter, probably, remain paupers ; one seemed likely to go out, and one may probably be trained so as to become self-supporting. The future of the others was considered doubtful.

CLINTON COUNTY.

This county began the erection of a new poor-house in the spring of 1874, which was completed and occupied at the close of that year. It is a substantial, well arranged brick edifice, situated near the site of the old house at Beekmantown, six miles from Plattsburg. It will accommodate about one hundred and twenty-five persons.

At the time of the inquiry the paupers occupied the old building. The number then under care was fifty-two (52), of whom thirty seven (37) were males and fifteen (15) females. Three were under sixteen years of age ; twenty-one between the ages of sixteen and forty ; twenty-three between forty and eighty ; and five were over eighty

years old. Eleven became paupers before arriving at the age of twenty years; twenty-two when between the ages of twenty and fifty; sixteen when between fifty and seventy; and three after they had passed the age of seventy years. Ten had been inmates less than one year; seventeen, one year and less than five years; thirteen, five years and less than ten; nine, ten years and less than twenty; one over twenty; one over thirty, and one over forty years. The sum of poor-house life of all the inmates amounted to three hundred and sixty-four years, or an average of seven years each.

The nativity of the inmates was as follows: New York, nineteen; other United States, six; Canada, twelve; foreign born, fifteen. Of the adult intelligent inmates nineteen were wholly uneducated; four could read only; one had learned to read and write; and ten had received common school instruction. Four of the men and eight of the women were said to be strictly temperate; and seventeen of the former and one of the latter admitted having had habits of inebriety. The habits of four could not be ascertained, and but little was known as to the habits of the ancestors. Four had pauper fathers, and seven pauper mothers; and in one case the pauperism extended back to the third generation. There were fifteen heads of families in the house, embracing one or both parents, said to have thirty-two living children, situated in life as follows: In poor-houses, seven; bound out, two; providing for themselves, fourteen; condition unknown, nine.

The number of families represented by the inmates was forty-seven. These families, so far as could be ascertained, had produced, in three generations, sixty-nine paupers, five insane, sixteen idiots, and thirty-six inebriates. The following cases, taken from the notes of the examination, show the general character of the inmates, and also tend to throw light upon the sources from which pauperism is derived in the county:

A man, widower, eighty-five years old, grossly intemperate, and his daughter, aged twenty-two years and feeble minded; the former an inmate twenty-five and the latter eighteen years; an unmarried woman, aged twenty-seven years, and her illegitimate child five years old; a man aged eighty-five years, with a son, feeble minded, forty-five years old, a daughter forty years of age, also feeble minded, and a grandson eleven years old, an idiot, born in the poor-house; the first an inmate forty-five years, the second forty years, the third thirty-five years, and the fourth eleven years, making an aggregate of one hundred and twenty-six years spent by them in the institution, or nearly thirty-five per cent of the time spent in the house by all of

its other inmates, and it was said that several other members of the family had also been paupers; an unmarried man, sixty-four years old and feeble minded, and an insane sister, single, aged fifty-three years; a single woman, twenty-seven years old, crippled, and an illegitimate child aged five years; a married woman, blind, abandoned by her husband, the mother being an inmate of the poor-house of an adjoining county; an insane, married man, aged fifty-one years, had been in the State prison for homicide; is violent and destructive, and at times dangerous; and an idiot, female, twenty-four years old, father, mother and one brother paupers.

In reference to the future of the inmates of this house, it is thought that forty-three will remain public dependents the balance of their lives; one will probably go out and become self-supporting; five may provide for themselves if removed and placed under good influences, while the condition of three was such as to involve their future in doubt.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

The Columbia county poor-house is a three-story brick structure, situated at Ghent, about ten miles from Hudson city. The location is pleasant and the building comfortable, and in good preservation. It furnishes room for about one hundred and fifty persons.

The institution, at the time of the inquiry, was giving shelter to one hundred and eighteen (118) pauper inmates, seven (7) of whom were colored. The number of males was seventy-three (73); the number of females, forty-five (45). Their nativity was as follows: New York, sixty-nine; other States of the Union, four; foreign born, forty-three; birthplaces unknown, two. The parents of over one-half of them were said to be of native birth. All the inmates but four had passed the age of sixteen years; thirty-two were between the ages of sixteen and forty; thirty-three, between forty and sixty; twenty-four, between sixty and seventy; fifteen, between seventy and eighty; and ten were over eighty years old. The proportion of aged, it thus appears, was very large, forty-nine, or nearly forty-two per cent of the inmates, being over sixty years of age. Of those in middle life eighteen were classed as vagrants. The admissions occurred quite largely in advanced life, fifty-three having entered the institution after they were fifty years old. Eighty had been inmates less than ten years; twenty-two, ten years and less than twenty; thirteen, twenty years and less than thirty; two over thirty, and one over forty years. The time spent in the house by all the inmates footed

up, at the time of the inquiry, nine hundred and thirty-one years, or an equivalent of 7.89 years to each person.

Of the ninety-two intelligent adult inmates of this institution, thirty-seven were without any early educational training; sixteen had learned to read; four could read and write, and thirty-five had been instructed in common schools. Forty-seven of the men and ten of the women were said to be intemperate. Only ten, five men and five women, claimed to be totally abstinent, while in twenty-five cases, nothing satisfactory could be ascertained regarding their habits. A majority of the parents, it was said, were temperate.

The inmates of the institution, when examined, represented one hundred and fourteen families. It was ascertained that there had been in these families, in three generations, one hundred and forty-three paupers; twelve insane; thirty-two idiots, and one hundred and twenty-seven intemperate persons. Twenty-six of the inmates were heads of families, having fifty-one living children. Of these, eight were said to be in poor-houses; two, in asylums; ten bound out, and twenty-nine were providing for themselves. The condition of two could not be definitely learned. Four were the descendants of pauper fathers, and seven of pauper mothers. In two instances the pauperism was traced back to the third generation. It was thought all the inmates except ten would remain public burdens through life.

The following brief notes regarding several of the inmates examined, it is believed, will show the more prominent causes which operate to induce pauperism in this county: A man aged sixty-one years, with a second wife, fifty years old, married while paupers in the poor-house of an adjoining county, both uneducated and intemperate, the wife being in the third generation of a family of paupers; a congenital deaf mute, female, thirty-six years old, born in the poor-house; nothing definite known as to her parentage; three idiotic brothers, ages respectively sixteen, eight and four years, the oldest unteachable, the two others capable of being educated; the father said to have been intelligent, industrious and temperate, the mother feeble minded; a weak minded unmarried woman, aged twenty-four years, sixteen years an inmate, with an illegitimate child ten months old, born in the poor-house; a feeble minded girl nineteen years old, having an illegitimate child aged one month; has also another illegitimate child provided for by relatives; a vagrant woman, single, forty years of age, sixteen years in the house; has two illegitimate children bound out; an idiot female, twenty-seven years old; parents both intemperate and weak minded; a girl aged twenty years, illegiti-

mate and born in the poor-house; is fairly intelligent, but vagrant and completely debased; a widowed woman aged forty-six years a paralytic; has two children bound out; a woman forty-seven years old, feeble minded, nineteen years an inmate; has two illegitimate children placed out in families; a widowed woman, seventy-three years old, thirty-five years in the institution, and the husband died in the house; a man, widower, seventy years old, very intemperate, two years an inmate; a man aged seventy-eight, strictly temperate, wife dead, only six months dependent; and a married man fifty-nine years old, foreign born, six years in the county and ten months in the house.

This county very early transferred most of its chronic insane to State custody. It has two small buildings in connection with the poor-house, in which are retained a few quiet, harmless cases. These buildings are also appropriated, in part, to idiots. The following insane, among others, were noted at the time of the examination: A single man, forty-six years old, insane twenty years; mother a pauper, and has other near pauper relatives; was formerly violent and confined in a cell many years; is now quiet and a good laborer; has never been at a State asylum; a married woman, aged fifty-six years, twelve years insane and abandoned by her husband; has never been treated at a State asylum; is generally quiet and a good laborer; and a woman thirty-five years old and married; was six months at the State asylum and has been an inmate of the house three years; is very quiet and engages in general work.

The dependent children of this county are temporarily provided for in the Orphan Asylum at Hudson city, and as fast as practicable placed thence in family homes.

CORTLAND COUNTY.

This county erected a new poor-house in 1873. It is a plain, well built brick structure, properly designed for its purposes, and furnishes room for about one hundred and twenty-five persons. The location is near the site of the old house, about three miles from the village of Homer.

At the time of the inquiry, the institution contained seventy (70) pauper inmates, including seventeen (17) chronic insane, of whom thirty-nine (39) were males and thirty-one (31) females. Forty-four were born in New York, eight in other United States and two in Canada. Five were foreign born, and the birthplaces of eleven could not be ascertained. The parentage of the inmates, so far as could be

learned, was also quite largely native. Six of the inmates were under sixteen years of age; twenty-two were between the ages of sixteen and fifty years; twenty-five were between fifty and seventy; and seventeen were over seventy years old, of whom seven had passed the age of eighty years. Twenty-five became dependent before arriving at the age of thirty years; twenty-nine when between the ages of thirty and sixty, and sixteen after they were sixty years old. Thirteen had been inmates less than one year; fourteen, one year and less than five years; thirty-two, five years and less than twenty; seven, twenty years and less than thirty, and four over thirty years. The whole period of dependence of all the inmates, when examined, amounted to six hundred and fifty-nine years, an average of 9.41 years to each.

For the past six years this county has sent a portion of its dependent children to the Susquehanna Valley Home, at Binghamton, and has also had an effective system of placing such children in families. Previous to that, however, this class were retained in the poor-house, and endeavors made to educate and train them in a school connected with the institution. At times they were allowed to accumulate in considerable numbers in the poor-house, and the county still suffers largely from the effects of the practice, many of the older paupers having been inmates in childhood. Of those examined, eleven were the offspring of pauper mothers, and nine of pauper fathers; eleven had pauper brothers; fourteen, pauper sisters; four, pauper uncles, and three, pauper aunts. In three cases, the pauperism, both on the paternal and maternal side, was traced back to the third generation.

The inmates, examined, represented sixty-two families. These families, in three generations, were said to have had members conditioned in life as follows: Paupers, one hundred and thirty-two; insane, twenty-three; idiots, fourteen; inebriates, eighty-four. Nineteen of the inmates were parents of forty-three living children. Of these, seven were in poor-houses; four, in asylums; five, bound out, and twenty-six self-supporting. The condition of one could not be learned.

The general character of the inmates of this house was found to vary but little from that of this class in other poor-houses. Of the fifty-five adult paupers of intelligence, twenty-one had been instructed in the branches taught in common schools; seven had learned to read and write; twelve, to read only, and fifteen were without any education. Eleven of the men said they had been temperate through life; nineteen admitted habits of inebriety, and many of them confessed being confirmed drunkards. All the women, except two, it was said,

were temperate. But little could be learned regarding the habits of their ancestors.

The following cases, taken from the notes of the inquiry, show the character of some of the families grouped in the institution: A man fifty-seven years old, and a son and daughter aged respectively eighteen and twenty-two years; was admitted twelve years ago with his wife and seven children; the wife and one child died in the house; two of the other children bound out, and two self-supporting; the father feeble minded and both of the children idiots; family temporarily aided before admission, and the preceding generation also paupers; a married woman aged forty-seven years and a daughter nineteen years old; the mother twenty-one, and the daughter seventeen years in the house; the first husband of the woman dead, the second has been in State Prison and the Penitentiary, but his whereabouts at present unknown; the parents of the woman were paupers, and it is said every member of the family in three generations has at some time been a public charge; all were ignorant and weak minded, and generally intemperate; an unmarried woman twenty-seven years old, with her infant child, born in the poor house; has been the mother of four illegitimate children, two of whom are dead, and four of her sisters have also had illegitimate children; the woman fairly intelligent and educated, but thoroughly debased and vagrant; parents said to be respectable; a married woman aged forty-seven years, deserted by her husband, and a daughter fifteen years old, also married, her husband being in jail for drunkenness; other members of the family formerly paupers; and a widowed woman eighty-two years of age, thirty-seven years an inmate, with her idiot daughter, aged fifty-five years; the husband was intemperate and a pauper, and three other children were once paupers; all largely aided outside for several years.

Other cases were noticed as follows: A single woman thirty-three years old, five years an inmate, an epileptic, the father intemperate and a pauper; an idiot, female, twenty-one years old, illegitimate and born in the poor-house; father temperate, mother intemperate and a pauper; a widowed woman aged seventy years, three years an inmate; has two children self-providing; a married man sixty-three years old, paralytic, grossly intemperate and said to have led a life of debauchery; a paralytic woman, fifty-seven years old, married; long intemperate; an idiot, male, aged forty years, the eleventh of a family of fourteen children, father intemperate; a woman seventy years old, one-fourth Indian blood, intemperate, twenty years an

inmate; an uneducated blind man, aged thirty years, seventeen years a pauper in various poor-houses; two other blind children in the family, one of whom died a pauper; and a married man sixty-four years old, intemperate; father, mother and two brothers paupers, the first also intemperate.

The chronic insane of this county are provided for in a single story wooden building, situated near the poor-house. The building has recently been altered and repaired, yet it has few conveniences necessary for its purposes. The more violent and excited insane are sent to the appropriate State Asylum. Among the cases examined were the following: A woman aged sixty-six years, thirteen years an inmate, and was never at any State Asylum; father, and one brother and a sister have been paupers; an educated woman seventy years old, twenty years an inmate, a waif, and the duration of the insanity unknown; an unmarried man aged forty-eight years, twenty years insane and an inmate, and never at any State asylum; father intemperate; and a married woman fifty-four years old, nine years an insane inmate, without treatment at the State asylum; is intemperate, and six other members of her family, including the father, are said to be inebriates.

The probable future of the inmates of this institution was summed up as follows: Permanently dependent, sixty-one; will go out and provide for themselves, three; may become self-supporting if soon removed and properly encouraged, two; future doubtful, four.

DELAWARE COUNTY.

The poor-house of this county is situated near Delhi. The building is a plain wooden edifice, in fair repair, and furnishes room for about one hundred persons. Its location is pleasant and the accommodations appear to be sufficient for the present requirements.

The number of paupers at the time of the examination was forty-five (45), of whom twenty-seven (27) were males and eighteen (18) females. Thirty-two of these were native born and thirteen were foreigners. Two were under five years old; twenty-five were between the ages of twenty and sixty years; fifteen between sixty and eighty, and three had passed the age of eighty years. One was born in the poor-house; eighteen were admitted before arriving at the age of forty years; seventeen when between the ages of forty and sixty, and nine after they were over sixty years old. Six had been dependent less than one year; eighteen, one year and less than five years; thirteen, five years and less than ten, and eight over ten years. The entire time spent by all the inmates in poor-houses was two hundred

and ninety-eight years, equivalent to an average of 6.62 years to each person.

Of the thirty-seven inmates of mature age, sixteen, or over forty-three per cent were without any education. Three had learned to read only; four could read and write, and fourteen were said to have received common school instruction. Sixteen of the men admitted habits of inebriety, and five claimed to be totally abstinent. Only two of the women, it was said, were known to be intemperate. The habits of the parents, as far as could be learned, were about equally divided as between temperate and intemperate. The future of the inmates of the institution may be stated thus: Thirty-nine will probably continue dependent through life; one doubtless will, and one may become self-supporting, and the future of four is quite uncertain.

This county, in 1869, entered into arrangements with the Susquehanna Valley Home, at Binghamton, for the temporary care of its dependent children. Since then, all of this class have been sent to that institution, and thence placed out as opportunities offered, in families. Before this arrangement was effected the children were sent to the poor-house, and while there exposed, more or less, to the association with adult paupers. The evil effects of this practice are still seen in the county, many of the older paupers having been inmates in early life. Of those examined, four were the offspring of pauper fathers, and seven of pauper mothers, and, in two instances, the line of pauper descent was traced through three generations. The number of inmates who were heads of families was twelve. These, it was learned, had twenty-three living children, thus situated: In poor-houses, six; in asylums, three; bound out, three; self-supporting, seven; condition unknown, four. The inmates came from forty-two families, of which sixty-one members, in three generations, had been paupers; nine, insane; eight, idiots, and forty-seven inebriates.

The following were among the paupers examined in this house: A man aged seventy years, said to be temperate, and but two months an inmate, and his widowed daughter, twenty-two years old, having an illegitimate child, aged ten months; a single woman aged twenty-four years, illegitimate, and neglected in early life, having a child two years old, also illegitimate; an unmarried woman sixty years of age, uneducated and twenty-five years an inmate; another single woman, sixty-six years old, in the third generation of paupers in her family, and seven years in the house; also another unmarried woman aged seventy-seven years, uneducated but temperate, thirty-one years dependent; a married woman, forty-five years of age, an inmate

three years; has one child in an asylum and three self-supporting; a widowed woman aged sixty-one years, fifteen years in poor-house, and previously aided several years outside; is an habitual opium eater, and deserted by her husband; a single man fifty-seven years old, foreign born and three years dependent; is educated but very intemperate; an idiot male, thirty-six years of age and a pauper five years; father intemperate and mother once in the poor-house; the entire family aided a number of years outside; also another idiot male, aged forty-six years, twenty-seven years an inmate, the father and mother having been paupers; and a woman ninety-four years old, widowed and eight years in the house; has three children, but their whereabouts at present unknown.

This county early began to transfer its chronic insane to the Willard Asylum. At the time of this examination it had nine of this class under State care and four in the poor-house. The latter were all quiet, harmless cases, and in association with the other inmates.

DUTCHESS COUNTY.

The number of paupers of this county, under care, at the time of the inquiry, was, males, ninety-five (95); females, sixty-seven (67); total one hundred and sixty-two (162). Of these, ninety-two (92) were at the Dutchess county poor-house, and seventy (70) at the Poughkeepsie city alms-house. Six of those in the former and eight in the latter were colored.

The Dutchess county poor-house is situated at Washington Hollow, fifteen miles from the city of Poughkeepsie. It is a three-story frame building, in fair repair, and will accommodate about one hundred and fifty persons. There is a separate building on the premises for the superintendent and his family. The location is pleasant and healthy, and the institution, though not fully supplied with modern conveniences, appears to be, for the time being, adequate for its purposes.

At the date of the examination the inmates were divided, as to sex, as follows: Male, fifty-six (56); female, thirty-six (36). Five were under sixteen years of age; thirty between the ages of sixteen and sixty years, and fifty-two were over sixty years old. Of the latter, five had passed the age of eighty years. Fifty-four were born in this State; five in other States; one, in Canada, and the residue were foreigners. Two became dependent at birth; forty-one before reaching the age of fifty years, and forty-nine after they were fifty years old. Twenty-two had been in the house less than two years;

forty-seven, two years and less than ten; twenty-one, ten years and less than twenty, and two over twenty years. The average time which had been spent in the institution by the inmates, when examined, was 6.01 years, being an aggregate of five hundred and fifty-three years.

Five of the inmates were classed as vagrants; the others were generally feeble and infirm, and apparently proper subjects of charity. Of the adult persons, thirty-nine were educated in common schools; two had learned to read and write; eighteen to read only, and twenty-four were without any education. Forty-three of the men were intemperate, of whom twenty-two were said to be confirmed drunkards; and thirteen of the women admitted that they had formed habits of inebriety. The inquiry showed that a considerable portion of the parents of these had also been intemperate.

The dependent children coming under the direction of the superintendent of the poor of this county are sent to the Poughkeepsie Orphan Home at Poughkeepsie, where they are temporarily provided for, and afterwards placed in family homes. In this way the line of pauper descent in families is broken, and the children of the dependent classes are absorbed into the self-supporting population. At the time of the inquiry, twenty-two of the inmates were parents, having thirty-eight living children, of whom only one was a pauper, while thirty-one were said to provide for themselves. One of the inmates had a pauper father, and six pauper mothers, but in no instance, could the dependence be traced back to the third generation. The number of families represented in the institution was eighty-eight. These families, in three generations, it was ascertained, had produced one hundred and eight paupers; seventeen insane; four idiots and seventy-nine inebriates.

The following are some of the more notable cases examined: A vagrant woman aged forty-five years, widowed, with an illegitimate child two years old and born in the house; the woman orphaned in childhood and neglected; is intemperate and debased, and had been in other poor houses; a widowed woman sixty-one years old, twelve years dependent, foreign born, and twenty-three years in the country; has four children in the State, said to provide for themselves; a woman seventy-seven years old and ten years in the house, uneducated, but apparently respectable; is widowed and childless; a feeble minded woman aged thirty-eight years and unmarried; admitted when twenty three years old; father intemperate and mother died in the house, a pauper; has had two illegitimate children, both of whom

are dead ; another weak minded woman, thirty-one years old, and four years an inmate ; has an illegitimate child provided for in an asylum ; a woman over seventy years old, separated from her husband ; intemperate and debased, and once in jail for drunkenness ; has been nine years in the institution ; said to have three self-supporting children ; a man aged eighty-five years, only one year in the house ; is well educated and seemingly respectable ; wife dead and has no children ; a single man sixty-six years old, foreign born, and thirty-eight years in this country ; has been a soldier in foreign armies and in the United States service ; is intemperate and wholly uneducated ; a childless widower aged seventy-seven, four years in the house ; is well educated but grossly intemperate ; once occupied a respectable station in society, and has held responsible public positions ; is infirm and wholly dependent ; an intemperate single man, seventy-one years old, recently admitted ; has had considerable property from family estate, but squandered it in a life of idleness and dissipation ; a single woman aged sixty-five, admitted at the age of thirty-six years having an illegitimate child ; remained only a short time, went out and afterwards returned ; is temperate, industrious, but uneducated ; a man seventy-one years old, a widower, recently admitted ; is fairly educated, temperate and industrious ; has five self-supporting children ; a man aged forty-nine, foreign born, educated, intemperate but vagrant ; has been five years in this house, and is said to have spent most of his time in poor-houses since arriving in this country ; two sisters aged respectively twelve and eight years, the younger born in the house ; both intelligent, and it is thought will soon be placed out ; an illegitimate child, a boy one year old, also born in the poor-house, the mother being dead ; and a single man aged forty-two years, intemperate, and father also intemperate ; was admitted to the house with his mother when twelve years old, remained a time and was placed in a family but soon came back ; goes out in the summer and returns as the winter approaches ; has had two brothers who were paupers.

This county has fifty-six chronic insane under care at the Willard Asylum, and at the time of the examination, there were fifteen in the county poor-house. There were also four idiots, one epileptic and four paralytics. The following are a few of the cases of these classes examined : A married woman sixty-one years old, insane twenty-seven years, and during this time an inmate of the house ; has never been at any State institution ; mother also insane ; an unmarried man aged fifty-six years, insane seventeen years, three of which have been spent at the State asylum and fourteen in this house ;

had an insane brother; a man forty-seven years old, single and insane thirteen years, all of which time he has been in this institution; and a single man aged thirty-four years, insane fifteen years, four of which were spent at the State asylum; is clean in his person and habits; frequently escapes; the mother also insane; an unmarried man thirty-three years old, an epileptic, recently admitted; is educated, but very intemperate; an idiot woman aged thirty years, until recently supported by relatives; will probably continue dependent; and also an idiot boy nine years old and wholly unteachable; has been an inmate four years; father said to be intemperate.

As to the future of the inmates of this house, it is believed that eighty-two will continue to be public burdens through life; the character and condition of three are such as to render it probable that they will go out and provide for themselves; two may be trained to become self-supporting if early removed and placed under proper influences; and the future of five is involved in doubt.

Poughkeepsie City Alms-house.—Under provision of the Legislature, the city of Poughkeepsie provides for its own poor, and is relieved from any expense in connection with the county poor-house. The alms-house is a substantial three-story and basement brick structure, and has the improvements and conveniences requisite for its purposes. It is pleasantly located in the easterly part of the city, and will accommodate and properly classify about one hundred persons.

Upon the occasion of the inquiry, there were thirty-nine (39) male, and thirty-one (31) female pauper inmates. Seven of these were under sixteen years old; thirty-four had passed the age of sixty years; and the others were in medium life, of whom nine were vagrants. Their nativity was as follows: New York, thirty-seven; other States of the Union, ten; foreign born, twenty-three. The birth of the parents was nearly equally divided between native and foreign. Five of the inmates became dependent at birth; thirty-one before they had arrived at the age of fifty years; and thirty-four after they had passed the latter period in life. Twenty-six had been inmates less than two years; thirty-four over two years and less than ten; eight ten years, and less than thirty; and ten over thirty years. The whole time spent by all the inmates then, appeared to have been three hundred and twenty-eight years, equal to an average of 4.68 years to each.

Of the sixty intelligent adult inmates, eighteen were without any education; ten had learned so as to read; and thirty-two had received the benefits of common school education. Twenty-six of the men

and sixteen of the women were more or less intemperate, and fourteen of the former and four of the latter, it was stated, were confirmed inebriates. A considerable portion of the parents of these, it was ascertained, were also intemperate.

The number of families represented by the inmates was sixty-four. In these families it was learned that there had been in three generations, in all, ninety dependents, sixteen insane, three idiots, and sixty-six inebriates. Thirty of the inmates were the heads of families having, as far as could be ascertained, sixty-nine living children. Of these, five were said to be in poor-houses, and sixty-four self-supporting. The city provides for the temporary care of its dependent children in the Poughkeepsie Orphan Home, hence but few cases of entailment of pauperism in families were found. One had a pauper father, and ten had pauper mothers; but, in no instance, could the pauperism be traced to the grandparents. It is believed that four of those examined will eventually provide for themselves, and that three may be rendered self-supporting, if sent out and properly encouraged. In fifty-three cases, the dependence will probably be permanent, while the future of ten is doubtful.

A brief mention of a few of the persons examined is here made, which will show the general character of the inmates, as a whole, and also serve to throw light upon the sources through which they have been brought upon the public for support: A single woman aged thirty-two years, three years an inmate, with an illegitimate child, born in the house; is intemperate and uneducated, and her father is said to have been an inebriate; has led a dissolute life and gives no hope of improvement; an educated temperate man, sixty-five years old, and greatly enfeebled, with his wife, aged fifty-eight years, ignorant, intemperate and debased; inmates only a few months, but probable to remain public burdens; a married woman aged thirty-seven years, deserted by her husband; has been several years an inmate with two children, one eleven and one six years old, the younger illegitimate and born in the institution; is able-bodied, intemperate and thoroughly debased; a woman, married, but abandoned by her husband; has a child with her, born in the house; both likely soon to go out; a colored woman twenty-four years old, born in the poor-house; is grossly intemperate, and has been in jail and the penitentiary for drunkenness and vagrancy; mother, one brother and three sisters paupers; a boy aged seven years, recently admitted, mother and one sister paupers, and father intemperate; a man seventy-five years old, feeble and infirm, and in the house only a short time; said

to have three self-supporting children; and a respectably appearing, educated, temperate and industrious woman, aged seventy-three years, three years an inmate and totally blind; has two children who provide for themselves.

The following are a few of the cases noted, suffering from insanity and other forms of disease: A woman, widowed, sixty-nine years old and about twenty-five years insane; was two years at the State asylum, and the remainder of the time has been in the poor house; a married man aged sixty-seven, and his son twenty-eight years old and also married; the former insane four, and the latter two years; the father an habitual drunkard, the son temperate; neither have been at any State asylum, and both are probably incurable; an epileptic girl thirteen years old, and five years a dependent; nothing could be learned as to her parentage; a woman aged thirty-three, an epileptic, admitted when twenty-five years old; father intemperate, and mother has led a dissolute and abandoned life; an idiot boy aged nineteen years, seven years in the house; father intemperate, habits of mother unknown; and also another idiot boy sixteen years old, admitted at the age of eight years; mother and one sister paupers; habits of parents not ascertained.

The chronic insane occupy a detached building, and are as well provided for as circumstances will admit. The accommodations, however, are quite limited. A considerable number of this class have been transferred to the appropriate State asylum, and it is the purpose of the authorities to retain only quiet cases, under local control.

ERIE COUNTY.

The Erie county poor-house is located on Main street, about five miles from the business centre of the city of Buffalo. It is a substantial stone edifice, three stories in height above the basement. The centre building is ninety by sixty-five feet on the ground, and there are two lateral wings, each having an area of one hundred by forty-five feet. There is also a hospital building at the rear of the main structure, eighty by forty feet in area, which contains twelve wards and several small rooms. The buildings are warmed exclusively by stoves, and are very well ventilated, but there is a lack, at times, of an adequate supply of water. The location is healthy and pleasant, the grounds are well laid out, planted and kept clean, and the institution has an air of neatness and comfort.

The lunatic asylum, also of stone, is situated near the poor-house edifice. The main building was erected in 1874. This is three stories

in height and contains the offices and apartments for the superintendent and his family, and also furnishes room for some of the more quiet and better class of patients. There is a wing at the right, two stories high and one hundred and eighteen by forty feet on the ground, occupied by women, which has been in use for several years. The plan of the asylum contemplates the erection of a wing at the left. At present, a portion of the men occupy small wooden pavilions situated in the rear.

The number of persons in the care of this institution upon the occasion of the examination, including two hundred and three (203) insane, was four hundred and sixty-two (462). Of these, two hundred and thirty-nine (239) were males, and two hundred and twenty-three (223) females. Ninety-two were natives of New York; thirty-five of other States of the Union, and thirteen of Canada. The number foreign born was three hundred and seven; and, in fifteen cases their places of birth could not be ascertained. The birth of the parents was as follows: Fathers, native, fifty-four; foreign, three hundred and twenty-six; unascertained, eighty-two; mothers, native, fifty-eight; foreign, three hundred and twenty-four; birthplaces unknown, eighty.

For the past two years this county, through the board of supervisors, has temporarily provided for its dependent children in the various orphan asylums and other appropriate institutions of Buffalo. A thorough and effective system of placing children in families, by the proper officials, is also maintained. As a result of this action, the poor-house partakes largely of the character of a home for the aged, with an infirmary department for the sick. Of the inmates examined, all except eleven had passed the age of sixteen years, and six of these were under two years old. Three hundred and thirty-five were between the ages of sixteen and sixty years; one hundred and three between sixty and eighty, and thirteen were over eighty years of age.

The dependence in thirty-eight cases, began before the persons were twenty years old; in two hundred and seventy cases, when between the ages of twenty and fifty years; in one hundred and twelve cases, when between fifty and seventy, and in forty-two cases after they had passed the age of seventy years. One hundred and sixty-eight had been inmates less than one year; one hundred and twenty-five, one year and less than five years; one hundred and fifty-four, five years and less than twenty; twelve, twenty years and less than thirty, and three over thirty years. The total time spent in the house by all the inmates up to the time of the examination, amounted

to two thousand and sixty-four years, being an average of 4.47 years for each person.

Of the adult inmates examined, two hundred and twenty, or nearly fifty per cent, it was found had been instructed in the branches usually taught in common schools; forty-one had learned to read only; forty-five to read and write, and one hundred and thirty-five had no education. One hundred and eighty-one of the men, and eighty-eight of the women were intemperate, and seventy of the former and twenty-seven of the latter were said to have been confirmed inebriates. Twenty-nine were classed as vagrants. The pauperism was traced to the mother in eighteen cases; to the father in six cases, and to the grandparents in only a single instance. Ninety-four of the inmates were said to be heads of families, having in all two hundred and twenty-one living children. The condition of forty-four of these children could not be definitely ascertained. The others were accounted for as follows: In poor-houses, thirteen; in asylums, sixteen; in refuges, three; in prisons and penitentiaries, three; bound out, thirty-four; self-supporting, one hundred and eight.

The number of families represented by the inmates was four hundred and fifty-two. The number of paupers in these families, in three generations, living and dead, amounted to five hundred and twenty-two; the number of insane, two hundred and thirty-five; the number of idiots twenty-six, and the number of inebriates, three hundred and seventy-six. The supposed future of the inmates of this institution may be thus stated: Three hundred and eighty-six will, without doubt, remain public burdens the remainder of their lives; seventeen will probably leave the institution and provide for themselves; thirty may be educated to become self-supporting if removed and placed under proper surroundings; and the condition of twenty-nine was such as to render it difficult to predict, with any degree of certainty, as to their future.

The following were some of the family groups in the institution, at the time of the examination: A man aged seventy-four and his wife seventy years old; both temperate and apparently respectable, eight years inmates; two sisters, aged respectively forty-nine and thirty-five years; once were possessed of considerable property, which was lost by improvident habits; inmates only four months, but will probably continue dependent hereafter, as neither seems inclined to self-assertion; a married woman uneducated and intemperate, thirty-two years old, with an infant born in the house; the woman thoroughly debased and vagrant; has been two years an inmate and twice in the

penitentiary ; husband also intemperate and his present whereabouts unknown ; has one child in a reformatory ; another married woman aged twenty-four years, abandoned by her husband, said to be intemperate ; has an infant born in the poor-house ; the woman temperate and industrious, and seems probable soon to go out and provide for herself ; an uneducated and intemperate woman aged thirty years, deserted by her husband, has two children with her, the younger only one month old, born in the poor-house ; the father also intemperate ; an unmarried woman twenty-five years old, well educated and temperate ; was early orphaned and left homeless ; has an illegitimate child with her, born in the institution ; and a single girl aged eighteen years, with an infant born in the house ; voluntarily left her home when young, and has since led a vagrant life ; will probably continue dependent.

Other cases among those examined, tending to show the general character of the inmates of the institution, and also to develop some of the causes of pauperism in the county, are here noted : A married man, fifty-seven years old, two years an inmate ; is very intemperate, having frequently been in jail for intoxication ; a married woman, forty-three years of age, the mother of whom was a pauper ; is intemperate and debased, and abandoned by her husband ; first entered the institution at the age of eighteen years, and since then has alternated between the poor-house and penitentiary ; when set at liberty she enters upon a course of dissipation which continues until committed again ; has been discharged and returned seven times during the past year ; offers no hope of improvement ; a woman aged forty-nine years and three times married ; has been the mother of eight children, two of whom died in the poor house ; is grossly intemperate, vile and debased ; a widowed woman, sixty-four years old, five years an inmate, had good early advantages, but for several years past has led a dissipated and vagrant life ; is nearly helpless from chronic rheumatism ; a feeble minded single woman, foreign born and an inmate six years ; nothing known as to her family history ; a widowed woman, seventy-two years old, very intemperate and eleven years dependent ; her husband died in the poor-house, and she has had a daughter and grandchild in the institution ; a married woman, aged thirty-six years, recently admitted and deserted by her husband ; is grossly intemperate and dissolute, having been several times in the penitentiary ; has three children, one with relatives and two in asylums ; gives but little hope of reformation, although well educated and in early life surrounded by good influences ; a man, widower, seventy-three years old, had been in the

house only a short time; is intemperate and was once in jail for intoxication; has six children living, all of whom provide for themselves; an unmarried man, recently admitted, aged fifty-nine years; has been a soldier; is intemperate and was once in the penitentiary; is quite infirm and claims to have relatives able to provide for him; a married man, sixty-five years old, three years in this, and six months in an Ohio poor-house; is uneducated and a confirmed inebriate; has six children said to be self-supporting; a colored man, widower, aged over ninety years; has been in this house two years, and previously several years in poor-houses of Pennsylvania; has no relatives in this State; and a single man, twenty-two years old, intemperate and a vagrant; has led a dissolute life and seems a proper subject for reformatory treatment.

The insane asylum is under the immediate control of a warden, and has a small number of attendants. Eighty-six (86) of the insane were men, and one hundred and seventeen (117) women. Fifty-seven of the former, and twenty-nine of the latter were said to be intemperate. Nearly all were chronic cases, and many of them of long standing. No proper records have heretofore been maintained in the institution, and but little could be learned as regards the causes of insanity. The following were a few of the cases examined:

A single woman, forty-seven years old, insane four years; was a few months at the State asylum, returned to friends, and recently sent to the institution; is quiet and harmless, and probably incurable; a widowed woman, aged thirty-nine years, eight months insane and has never been at any State asylum; was a confirmed inebriate several years; at times is excited, violent and noisy; has one child in an orphan asylum and one bound out; a woman thirty-five years old, born in Bohemia, and landed in Galveston, Texas, six years ago; is a widow, well educated, temperate and apparently respectable, but has evidently suffered great hardships; has been in the institution insane about six months, and may recover; a single woman, aged thirty-one years, five years in the institution and was previously at the State asylum; is generally quiet, but has occasional paroxysms of great violence, and is probably incurable; an unmarried woman twenty-six years old, one year insane, and has had no treatment at any State asylum; is educated and temperate, and seems likely to recover; a single woman aged twenty-one years, and four months an inmate; is educated, but has led a dissolute and profligate life, and offers no hopes of recovery; a married man thirty-four years old, in the institution six years; is very quiet and a good laborer, has never

been in any State asylum; a widower, aged fifty-two years, well educated, but intemperate, nineteen years in the institution; is quiet and gives but little trouble; and a man, unmarried, thirty-six years old, and five years an inmate; offers no prospects of recovery.

The insane of this institution are under good industrial training. Nearly all the labor upon the poor-house farm is carried on by the insane men, and the women perform the domestic work of the asylum. The institution is much crowded and additional accommodations are greatly needed.

ESSEX COUNTY.

The Essex county poor-house is situated near Whalonsburgh, about six miles from the village of Essex, the county seat. An addition was made to the house during the past year, which gives it a capacity in all, for about one hundred and twenty-five inmates. The building is a substantial brick structure, in good repair, and seems to meet properly the present requirements.

The institution, at the time of the examination, had eighty-six (86) persons under care, including twelve (12) insane. Of these, six (6) were colored. The number of males was thirty-three (33); females fifty-three (53). Fifty-two were natives of this State; eight of other States of the Union, and fifteen of Canada. Nine were foreign born, and the birthplaces of two were not known. The parentage of the inmates was also largely native. Twenty-five, or over twenty-nine per cent, were under sixteen years old; thirty-four were between the ages of sixteen and fifty years; twenty-three, between fifty and eighty, and four had passed the latter age. Twelve were born in the poor-house and had been dependent from birth; seventeen were admitted before they were ten years old; thirty-four when between the ages of ten and forty years; eleven when between forty and sixty; nine when between sixty and eighty, and three after they were over eighty years of age. Nineteen had been in the institution less than two years; twenty, two years and less than five; twenty-four, five years and less than ten; fourteen, ten years and less than twenty; eight, twenty years and less than forty, and one over forty years. The aggregate duration of time spent in poor-houses, by all the inmates when they were examined was six hundred and thirty-nine years, or an average to each person of 7.43 years.

The inquiry showed that the inmates of this house belonged largely to the ignorant and debased classes. Of those of adult age, twenty-five or nearly fifty per cent were without any education; four had learned to read; four to read and write, and eighteen had been

instructed in common schools. Seven of the men and thirty of the women claimed to have been temperate through life; all of the others confessed habits of inebriety. The fathers of thirty-six and the mothers of nineteen, were said to be intemperate. The inmates of the house, at the time of the examination, represented sixty-seven families. These families, so far as could be learned, had produced, in three generations, the following: Public dependents, one hundred and forty-five; insane, twenty-one; idiots, twenty-five; prison convicts, four, and inebriates, twenty-three.

It has been and still is the practice of this county, to send its dependent children, whether orphaned or having parents living, to the poor-house, and endeavor to educate and train them in a school connected with the institution; but the efforts thus made in their behalf, seem to have resulted in little or no lasting benefit. The pauper associations to which they are subjected, tend to break down self-respect, and many of them, on being placed in families, return to the poor house in after life, to burden the public, and not unfrequently with a numerous, enfeebled and dependent offspring. The evil effects of this system of rearing children were very apparent in the institution at the time of the inquiry. Seven of the inmates were the offspring of pauper fathers, and twenty-eight, or nearly thirty-three per cent, of pauper mothers, while the pauperism, in one instance, on the paternal and in three instances on the maternal side, was traced back to the third generation. It was also learned that nine of the inmates had pauper brothers; sixteen, pauper sisters; eight, pauper uncles, and nine, pauper aunts. Moreover, the entailment of pauperism in these families appeared to be still going on. Twenty-two of the inmates were parents having sixty-two living children. Of these, fifteen, or nearly twenty-five per cent, were in poor-houses; six were bound out; thirty-five were said to be self-supporting, and the condition of the others could not be ascertained. This growth of pauperism in these families, and its social evils, it is believed, might readily be checked by the separation of the children from poor-house associations, and providing temporarily for their care in families or appropriate asylums, resulting also in the end, in great saving to the public.

The following were some of the family groups in the house at the time of the examination: A widowed woman, twenty four years old, and two children aged respectively four and five years; both illegitimate and feeble minded, and born in the poor-house, the latter being a mulatto; the woman was sent to the house when six years old,

was afterwards placed out but soon returned, and has since spent most of her time in this and other poor-houses ; has also had three brothers and one sister who were paupers, and is soon again to become a mother ; is thoroughly debased and will probably remain with her children a public burden through life ; a woman, widowed, and seventy-six years old, admitted to the house five years since with her daughter, then aged forty-two years, also widowed, and having three children, whose ages were respectively eight, six and two years, the oldest being an idiot ; the two youngest children are soon to be placed out, but the remainder of the family group will probably continue dependent ; a married woman, abandoned by her husband, having with her a weak-minded boy, fifteen years old, and a girl three years old, born in the house soon after her admission ; the woman educated and temperate but crippled by disease, the husband said to be intemperate and debased ; a man and his wife, the former aged eighty-nine and the latter sixty-five years, both temperate and apparently respectable, and only one year in the house, have two children who provide for themselves but said to be unable to support their parents ; two sisters, aged respectively nineteen and forty-nine years, both unmarried, the younger feeble minded, recently admitted to the house, where she gave birth to an illegitimate child which is with her ; the other also feeble minded, sent to the house when twenty-six years old, since then has been repeatedly placed out to service but always soon returning ; has been the mother of seven illegitimate children, some of whom have died in the poor-house, the condition of the others being unknown ; a married woman thirty years old, with an illegitimate child aged ten months ; a black woman, widowed, aged forty-nine years, her daughter single, aged twenty-four years, and her grandson, a mulatto four years old, illegitimate and born in the house ; the first has been the mother of ten children, seven illegitimate, all at various times having been in the house, three dying in the institution ; the second has had three illegitimate children, two being dead ; both women intemperate and thoroughly depraved and quite certain to remain public burdens, each having already been nineteen years in the house ; and a feeble minded single woman, thirty-nine years old, born in the institution, with an illegitimate child aged five years, also born in the house.

A few other cases examined in the institution will next be noticed : A widowed woman aged sixty years became an inmate of the poor-house of a neighboring county when twenty-six years old, and since then has spent in all about twenty years in poor-houses, admitted to

this house about one year since and will probably remain ; a vagrant girl, fifteen years old, admitted about one year since, is completely debased and should be in a reformatory ; an illegitimate congenital deaf mute girl, born in the house, and has had no special training ; an illegitimate, feeble minded boy, eleven years old, two years an inmate ; the grandfather was a pauper and several other near relatives have also been paupers ; a weak minded unmarried woman aged fifty-one years, of which thirty have been spent in this house, came from Canada with her parents when a child, and was soon abandoned and thrown upon the charity of the public ; a girl ten years old, had been six years an inmate, was abandoned by her parents who brought her from Canada ; a feeble minded woman aged thirty-one years, twenty years in the house ; an idiot male, twenty nine years old and five years an inmate, both said to have also been brought from Canada when children and abandoned by their parents.

The buildings contain no special accommodations for the insane. Those present at the time of the examination were all chronic, harmless cases and presented no marked peculiarities. The men, it is said, do considerable work upon the farm, and the women are employed about the house. The county at present has but one of this class of insane at the State asylum.

In summing up as to the probable future of the inmates of this institution, the following conclusions were reached : Sixty-three will doubtless remain dependent through life ; four exhibited intelligence and powers of self-assertion, so as to render it quite certain that they would soon go out and provide for their support ; nine, it was thought, might be trained to become self-sustaining, if promptly removed and placed under good surroundings ; and the condition of ten was such as to render their future uncertain.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

The poor-house of Franklin county, erected in 1870, is pleasantly located near Malone, the county seat. The building is a well built brick edifice, containing modern conveniences, and is appropriately and comfortably furnished. It will accommodate and suitably classify two hundred inmates.

At the time of the inquiry, the institution contained nineteen (19) male, and twenty-four (24) female pauper inmates, making in all forty-three (43). Of these, four were under sixteen years old ; ten were between the ages of sixteen and forty years ; fourteen, between forty and seventy ; eight, between seventy and eighty, and seven were over eighty years old. Only three of them were admitted to

the house under ten years of age. Nineteen became dependent when between the ages of ten and forty years; twelve, when between forty and seventy, and nine after having passed the age of seventy years. Seven had been in the house less than one year; sixteen one year and less than five years; fourteen five years and less than twenty, and six over twenty years. The average duration of time spent in poor-houses by all the inmates was 7.60 years; the aggregate, three hundred and twenty-seven years.

The nativity, educational attainments, habits, and probable future of the inmates of this institution, may be summed up as follows: Twenty-two were born in the United States, of whom ten were natives of this State; ten in Canada; ten in Ireland, and in one instance the birthplace could not be ascertained. Of those of adult age and proper intelligence, sixteen were wholly uneducated; two had been instructed so as to be able to read; one so as to read and write, and fifteen had attended common schools. Nine of the men and two of the women were said to be inebriates; the others claimed to be strictly temperate. Thirty-five will doubtless continue to be public burdens through life; one will probably become self-supporting; three may be trained to provide for themselves, while the future of four is uncertain.

For a number of years, a vigorous and well-directed system of placing dependent children in families, has been in operation in this county. The result is shown in a steady decrease in the number of paupers in the county, and also in the absence of the entailment of pauperism in families. Only two of the inmates were descendants of pauper fathers, and four of pauper mothers, and in no case could the pauperism be traced back to the third generation. The number of families represented in the institution was forty-one, from which, it was ascertained, there had sprung in three generations, fifty-seven paupers, twelve insane, fifteen idiots and twenty-four inebriates. Twenty of the inmates were parents having in all eighty living children. These were said to be situated in life as follows: In poor-houses, five; bound out, nine; self-supporting, forty-nine; condition not learned, seventeen.

A few of the cases examined are here noted, which will serve to show the general character of the inmates of the institution and also some of the sources of pauperism in the county: A man seventy-two years old, widowed, and two years an inmate, is fairly educated, temperate and apparently respectable; a single, feeble minded woman, aged forty-six years, and her illegitimate son, an idiot, twen-

ty-three years old, each nine years in the house; the first had a pauper sister, also the mother of an illegitimate child, and the second a brother who was a pauper; a vagrant girl, fifteen years old, an inmate two years, has been twice placed in good families and returned as incorrigible, the mother said to be temperate and respectable, the father intemperate, immoral, sensual and debased; a single woman, weak minded, aged forty-six, and twenty-eight years a pauper inmate, has been the mother of two illegitimate children, one white and one colored, both born in the house and died in the institution; is wholly dependent and too feeble minded for self protection; an unmarried woman, thirty-four years old, was early orphaned and admitted to the poor-house when twenty-one years old, has an illegitimate child bound out; the father, one brother and one sister have been paupers; an idiot female, illegitimate and incestuous offspring, twenty-eight years old and an inmate from birth; and a woman, widowed, aged one hundred and four years, eight years in the house.

In 1869, this county sent the more violent and disturbed cases of its chronic insane, then in the county poor-house, to the Willard Asylum at Ovid; and since then the authorities, from time to time, have transferred others of this class to that institution. The number in the State Asylum at the time of the inquiry was eleven; in the county poor-house nine—total, being provided for by the county, twenty. Those under local care were all mild, quiet cases, and presented no characteristics of special interest.

FULTON COUNTY.

The Fulton county poor-house is a wooden building, with capacity for about one hundred persons, and is situated near Gloversville.

Upon the occasion of the examination, the institution had in its care fifty-eight (58) pauper inmates; of these thirty (30) were males and twenty-eight (28) were females. Forty-seven were born in New York, five in other States of the Union, and six in foreign countries. The parents of these were also mainly of native birth. Four of the inmates were under two years old; nine were between the ages of two and sixteen years; nineteen between sixteen and fifty; eighteen between fifty and seventy, and eight were over seventy years of age. Seventeen were admitted before they reached the age of twenty years; twenty-six when between the ages of twenty and fifty years, and fifteen after they had passed the latter age. Fifteen had been in the house less than one year; nineteen one year and less than five years; twenty-one five years and less than twenty, and three over

twenty years. The whole time spent by all the inmates in the institution when the examination was made, amounted to two hundred and seventy-six years; being an average of 4.76 years to each person.

The examination showed considerable grouping of near relatives in the institution, the number of families represented being forty-three. These families, in three generations, as far as could be learned, had produced seventy-nine public dependents, eight insane, twelve idiots, and forty-seven intemperate persons. Seven of the inmates were the offspring of pauper fathers, and thirteen of pauper mothers. In four instances the pauperism had descended through three generations on the paternal side, and in one instance on the maternal side. Fourteen had pauper brothers, thirteen pauper sisters, one a pauper uncle, and three pauper aunts. Sixteen of the inmates were heads of families, having thirty-four living children; of these twelve, or over thirty-five per cent, were said to be in poor-houses, eight were bound out, ten it was thought were providing for themselves; the condition in life of the others could not be ascertained.

The general character of the inmates of this house will be seen by the following statement: Six were insane, seven idiots, two epileptics, three feeble minded and six vagrant; of those of adult age seventeen, or nearly forty-five per cent, were unable to read or write; six had learned to read only, and fifteen claimed to have been instructed in common schools; ten of the men and four of the women were inebriates, and the fathers of twenty-four and the mothers of seven were said to be intemperate.

A portion of the family groups in the institution will next be noticed: A married woman thirty-nine years old and three years a pauper, abandoned by her husband, having with her three children, the oldest aged nine and the youngest four years; the woman uneducated and indolent and the husband intemperate and depraved, the oldest child feeble minded, the others fairly intelligent; a man sixty-eight years old and his second wife aged thirty-six, with three children aged respectively fourteen, five, and two years; the man said to be temperate and industrious but infirm, the woman healthy but indolent and both uneducated; have three other children bound out, and those present are to be soon placed in families; inmates of the house only nine months, but the parents seem probable to remain; a man sixty-three years old and his wife aged sixty, inmates over twenty years, both temperate but uneducated and shiftless, have an insane son in the house, forty years old and fifteen years an inmate, and also four other children who are aided outside; and two broth-

ers, one six and the other four years old, the father intemperate and the mother insane.

Other cases serving to show the causes of pauperism in the county, may be noted, as follows: A man aged eighty-three years, two years in the house, is well educated, temperate and respectable, has one child living but unable to provide for him; a single woman twenty-two years old and seven years an inmate, father intemperate; is an epileptic and has an illegitimate child bound out; a widowed woman aged ninety-six years, dependent only about one year, has been the mother of eleven children, all of whom died at mature age, is temperate, industrious, frugal and quite respectable; an idiot woman, thirty-six years old, in the institution sixteen years, father intemperate and debased; has an illegitimate child, provided for in a family; and a vagrant, woman, aged nineteen years, admitted to the house when four years old; the mother was a pauper and the father said to be intemperate and shiftless, and the family heretofore largely aided outside.

This county transferred most of its chronic insane to the Willard Asylum soon after its opening; it now has sixteen of this class in that institution. Those under county care are very mild cases, and receive no special attention.

The probable future of the inmates of this house was summed up, at the time of the inquiry, as follows: Permanently dependent, forty-two; may recover, if removed and placed under good influences, four; future doubtful, twelve.

GENESEE COUNTY.

The poor-house of this county is situated in the town of Bethany, near the village of Linden. The buildings are partly of brick and partly of wood, and furnish room for about one hundred persons, exclusive of the accommodations for the insane.

At the date of the inquiry, the institution contained seventy-one (71) pauper inmates, including twenty-one (21) chronic insane. Of these, thirty-nine (39) were males, and thirty-two (32) females. They were mostly of the infirm and helpless classes, forty of them being over fifty years old. Seven were under sixteen years of age; nine between the ages of sixteen and thirty, and fifteen between thirty and fifty years. Four were born in the poor house; eleven were admitted before they were twenty years old; eighteen, when between the ages of twenty and forty years; twenty-eight, between forty and seventy, and ten, after they had passed the latter age. Seventeen

had been in the house less than two years; thirty-five two years and less than twenty, and five more than twenty years. The average time that had then been spent in the institution, by the inmates, was 6.31 years; the aggregate, four hundred and forty-eight years.

The greater portion of the inmates were natives, thirty-three having been born in New York, and twelve in other States of the Union. The parentage was also largely native. The educational attainments of the inmates appeared to be much superior to that of this class of persons, generally, thirty-four of those of adult age, or nearly fifty-nine per cent, having been trained in common schools. Of the others, eight had learned to read; four, to read and write, and twelve were without any education. Twenty-two of the men, or over sixty-four per cent, were said to have formed habits of inebriety, while only four of the women were classed as intemperate. As to the future of the inmates of this institution, it is thought that sixty will remain public burdens the balance of their lives; four will probably go out and become self-supporting; three may be trained to provide for themselves, if early removed and placed under proper influences, and the future of four may be regarded as in doubt.

The authorities of this county, until recently, have relied exclusively upon finding homes in families for its dependent children, and generally, it is said, with good success. At times, however, there has been an accumulation of this class in the poor-house, with its attendant evils. During the past year arrangements were made with the Ontario County Orphan Asylum, at Canandaigua, to provide temporarily for such children, as could not be readily placed in families, and since then none of this class over three years old and of proper intelligence, have been sent to the poor-house. This has served to break the line of pauper descent in dependent families of the county, and, it is believed, already resulted in great and permanent good.

The inmates examined, represented sixty-six families. These families, in three generations, it was ascertained had produced the following: Public dependents, ninety-three; insane, twenty-nine; idiots, thirteen; intemperate persons, forty-seven. Of those in the house, five were descendants of pauper fathers, and eleven of pauper mothers; ten had pauper brothers and seven pauper sisters, but in no case could the pauperism be traced back to the third generation. Twenty-one of the inmates were parents. These were said to have in all fifty-one living children, conditioned as follows: In poor-houses, five; bound out, nine; self-supporting, thirty-seven.

A few cases of those examined are here given: A widowed woman,

forty-nine years old, of foreign birth and three years in the county, eight months of which have been spent in the poor-house, has three children, the eldest of whom, a boy, provides for himself; the youngest is placed out and the other, a girl aged twelve years, very deaf and partially blind is with the mother; the woman uneducated yet temperate and apparently respectable but in poor health; a single woman, aged twenty-six years, admitted when eighteen years old, has three illegitimate children with her, aged respectively seven years, three years, and eight months, all of whom were born in the house, and also another child, bound out; was orphaned in early life, and being neglected soon became vagrant and idle, and will probably continue to be a public burden; a widowed woman, seventy-two years old, and in the house about two years with her daughter, aged thirty years, and single, the former feeble and infirm and the latter helpless with incurable disease; a single man, aged twenty-six years, admitted to the house eight years since, is educated, moderately temperate and industrious, but badly crippled from rheumatism, and will doubtless remain dependent through life; a married man fifty years old, uneducated, intemperate and indolent, has been two years in the house, and previously in jail and State prison, and gives little hope of becoming self-supporting; a single man aged seventy-six years, has been eleven years in the house and had a brother and sister who died in the house; a widower seventy-five years old and six years an inmate, is friendless and will quite certainly continue dependent the remainder of his life; an idiot, male, aged twenty-five years, five years in the house, and previously for some time at the State Idiot Asylum, the mother and two other children formerly in the house, the latter dying in the institution; and a married man, fifty-five years old, twenty-nine years in the institution, is an epileptic and wholly dependent.

The chronic insane of this county are provided for in a building adjoining the poor-house; this building has been in use several years but has been recently repaired, yet its accommodations are quite indifferent. The county has only four of this class of insane at the State asylum. The following were among the cases under county care at the time of the examination: A single man of foreign birth, thirty-nine years old, had been eight years in the county and two years insane, is educated but intemperate and at times violent; has had no treatment in any other institution; an unmarried woman aged forty-four years, educated and temperate, an inmate six years and probably incurable; and a single man thirty-two years old, four years

insane, one year at the State asylum and three years in the house, is well educated and temperate, served in the late war of the rebellion and is suffering from wounds, probably causing the insanity.

The other insane cases were mostly of the quiet and harmless class, and presented no marked peculiarities.

GREENE COUNTY.

The Greene county poor-house is a wooden structure situated near Cairo, about ten miles from the village of Catskill. The building has been in use for a long time, and will need soon to be replaced by a new edifice. It furnishes room for about one hundred and twenty-five inmates.

The number of persons in the care of the institution, upon the occasion of the inquiry, was one hundred and four (104), of whom fifty-five (55) were males, and forty-nine (49) females. Eleven of them were colored. The birthplaces were as follows: United States eighty-five, of whom seventy-eight were natives of New York; England, three; Ireland, ten; Scotland, one; Germany, two; unknown, three. The fathers of fifty-six and the mothers of sixty-four were also native born. Twenty-two of the inmates when examined, were under sixteen years of age; twenty-six were between the ages of sixteen and fifty years; forty-nine, between fifty and eighty, and seven were over eighty years old. Ten were born in the poor-house; thirteen were admitted before they were ten years of age; thirty-two when between the ages of ten and forty; twenty-four when between forty and sixty, and twenty-five after having passed the age of sixty years. The dependence in eighteen cases had existed less than two years; in fifty-eight cases, two years and less than ten; in twenty-three cases, ten years and less than thirty; in four cases, thirty years and less than forty, and in one instance, for over forty years. The whole duration of dependence of all the inmates, footed up eight hundred and forty-nine years, equivalent to an average to each person, of 8.16 years. It is thought that seventy-eight will continue to be public burdens the remainder of their lives; three will quite probably become self-sustaining, and two may be trained to provide for themselves, if soon removed and placed under proper surroundings. The future of the others was considered as being in doubt.

The examination showed the inmates of this institution to be largely ignorant, and many of them vicious and depraved; six belonged to the vagrant class. Of those of adult age, thirty-two, or over forty-three per cent were wholly uneducated. Thirty-two of the men and

eleven of the women were known to have been intemperate, and seventeen of the former and five of the latter, were said to be confirmed inebriates. A large proportion of the parents of the inmates, so far as their habits could be ascertained, were also intemperate.

It has been the practice of this county, in providing for its orphan and dependent children, heretofore, to depend almost solely upon placing them in families. The opportunities in this direction have not always proved adequate for the purpose, and the children, therefore, from time to time, have accumulated in considerable numbers in the county poor-house. This has resulted in the grouping of entire families as paupers, and it is believed, has served greatly to swell the number of dependents in the county. The institution, at the time of the inquiry, contained representatives from eighty-six families, from which there was said to have sprung, in three generations, one hundred and thirty-seven public dependents, twenty-two insane persons, twelve idiots, and ninety-two inebriates. Of those examined, twenty-three were the offspring of pauper mothers, and in three instances, the pauperism on the maternal side, had been transmitted down from the third generation. Twenty-eight were parents, known to have sixty-six living children, in all, said to be situated in life as follows: In poor-houses, seventeen; bound out, four; providing for themselves, forty-five. It will thus be seen that the pauper entailment in these families was still going on, nearly twenty-six per cent of the children of such families being in poor-houses. Arrangements have recently been made temporarily, to provide for this class in asylums, and afterwards transfer them to family homes, and it is said with satisfactory results.

The following were some of the family groups found in the institution: A married woman aged forty-three years, her husband being in State prison for bigamy; first came to the institution when twenty-eight years old and has been an inmate, in all, nine years; has three living children, two of whom now support themselves, the other aged six years, said to be illegitimate and born in the poor-house, is still in the institution; the woman was orphaned when four years of age and neglected in childhood, has led a dissolute life and is now in poor health; a woman forty-four years old, married and having three children with her, the oldest being eight and the youngest two years of age, was aided outside several years before admission; a woman twenty-seven years old and twice married, three years in the house, with two children, aged respectively eight and six years, the youngest being illegitimate; was divorced from her first husband, said to have

been intemperate, is abandoned by her second husband a drunken vagrant, the children fairly intelligent; a widowed woman fifty-two years old, twenty-four years in the institution, with a feeble minded boy aged fourteen years and born in the house, has had three other children in the institution who now provide for themselves; a vagrant unmarried woman forty years old and first an inmate when twenty-one years of age; goes out from time to time but soon returns, and will doubtless continue a public burden through life; has five illegitimate children two of whom are bound out and three are now in the house, the oldest being eight years and the youngest one year old; an unmarried girl eighteen years of age having two illegitimate children, the youngest of whom, an infant, was born in the house; was early orphaned and entered the poor-house when only seven years of age, the mother a pauper, and she has had one brother and two sisters also paupers; is thoroughly debased and offers but little hopes of reformation; a widowed woman seventy-five years old and three years an inmate, having a daughter an idiot, in the house twenty-two years; and a married woman aged thirty-five years, the mother of three children, abandoned by her husband; the oldest provides for himself, the two youngest aged respectively eight and four years, both illegitimate and born in the house, being with the mother; the woman entered the institution when twenty-two years old, the husband being then in the army, has frequently gone out but as often returns, and will probably continue to be a public charge the balance of her life.

The facts regarding a few other inmates of this institution, tending to show the causes of pauperism in the county, are here noted: A married man, seventy-six years of age, an inmate only a few months, has a good professional education but is very intemperate; is nearly blind and greatly enfeebled and will probably hereafter remain a public dependent, having no near relatives able to provide for him; a widowed woman seventy-eight years old, fairly educated, temperate and respectable, recently admitted, is childless but said to have near relatives able to provide for her care; an idiot, woman, twenty-two years of age, four years in the house, and her brother, sixteen years old, also an idiot and six years an inmate, the parents said to be first cousins; a married woman forty-five years old, an inmate nine years and abandoned by her husband, is suffering from chorea, and the mother was also affected, and a pauper; has one child supported by the husband; a single woman aged fifty-five years, a deaf mute and also blind, nineteen years in the institution, had no early special

training; is the mother of one illegitimate child properly provided for; and a single man seventy years old and over twenty years an inmate, is well educated and respectably connected but very intemperate.

This county has made no special provision for its chronic insane; a portion of the poor-house building is set apart for the more quiet of this class, but the others are sent to the appropriate State asylum. The number in the house at the date of the inquiry was eleven, and there were nine at the same time in the State institution. Those under county care presented no peculiarities worthy of mention.

HAMILTON COUNTY.

This county furnishes aid to its poor mainly in the form of temporary relief. It has no county poor-house, but the authorities occasionally send paupers to the poor-house of Fulton county. There are none at present, however, in that institution.

HERKIMER COUNTY.

The poor-house of Herkimer county is situated near Middleville, about seven miles north of the village of Herkimer. The buildings are partly of wood and partly of stone. They have been in use a long time, are considerably out of repair and wholly unsuited for classification. The institution has room for about one hundred and twenty-five persons.

There were found in the house at the time of the inquiry, seventy-seven (77) paupers. Fifty-two (52) of these were males, and twenty-five (25) females, classified by birth as follows: New York, forty; other States of the Union, three; Canada, two; foreign countries, twenty-nine; unknown, three. The birth of the parents, as far as could be ascertained, was largely native. A great portion of the inmates were aged and infirm, only five being under sixteen years old. Twenty-one were between the ages of sixteen and fifty years; twenty-six between fifty and seventy, and twenty-five had passed the age of seventy years. The dependence, in ten cases, commenced before the persons had reached the age of twenty years; in thirty-one cases when between the ages of twenty and fifty years, and in thirty-six cases after they were over fifty years old. Ten had been inmates less than one year; thirty-five, one year and less than ten years; twenty-eight, ten years and less than twenty; eleven, twenty years and less than forty, and one over forty years. The average time spent in the poor-house, by the inmates, up to the time of the examination, was

found to have been 9.78 years, or, an aggregate of seven hundred and fifty-three years.

Although a large portion of the inmates of this institution did not reach a condition of dependence until in advanced life, it would not be proper to ascribe the pauperism, to any considerable extent, to the helplessness of old age, but rather to early vicious and pernicious practices wholly avoidable. Of the adult inmates, only five men and five women claimed to be temperate. Thirty-six of the men and seven of the women were said to have had habits of inebriety, and most of them were represented as being shiftless and improvident. Twenty-eight were without any education whatever; seven could read only; two had learned to read and write, and thirty-three stated that they had attended public schools. Twelve had been ordinary laborers, and fourteen had never followed any occupation.

The inmates at the time of the inquiry were from sixty-seven families. These families, in three generations, it was traced out, had produced in all one hundred and twenty-eight paupers; twenty-one insane; twelve idiots and sixty-four habitual drunkards. For several years past the county has provided temporarily for a portion of its dependent children in orphan asylums, at Utica, and has endeavored to secure homes for others in families. The county is still burdened, however, with the care of considerable numbers who were in the poor-house in childhood, and, after being placed out, returned to the institution. The evidences of entailment of pauperism in certain families in the county, is therefore, quite marked, especially among the older inmates. Six of those examined were the offspring of pauper fathers and twelve of pauper mothers; and the pauperism in two instances on the paternal, and in three instances on the maternal side, was traced back to the third generation. Seventeen had pauper brothers and thirteen, pauper sisters; and it was also found, that many of them had other near pauper relatives. Twenty-one of those present were parents, having in all forty-nine living children. These were said to be situated in life as follows: In poor-houses, four; in asylums, two; bound out, eight; self-supporting, thirty-two; condition unknown, three.

The following were some of the family groups in the institution at the time of the inquiry: A man aged sixty and his wife aged thirty-nine years, and an illegitimate child of the latter five years old born in the poor-house; the woman with her mother one brother and six sisters were formerly inmates of the poor-house of an adjoining county; after being discharged she married and soon lost her husband

by death, since which time she has had three illegitimate children, two of whom are dead; her present husband a pauper at the time of their marriage, the child fairly intelligent and may be trained to usefulness; a man sixty-one years old, his wife forty years old and two illegitimate children of the latter aged respectively two and five years, both born in the poor-house; the man an inmate twenty years, grossly intemperate and a pauper by habit, education and taste, the woman a pauper from childhood and twelve years in the house; the children may be educated to provide for themselves if placed under proper influences, but the parents will probably continue public burdens; a widowed woman fifty years old, and an idiot daughter aged twenty-six years, both inmates eighteen years, has three other living children who provide for themselves; and a man and his wife, aged respectively sixty-one and forty-one years, each twice married and paupers at their second marriage; the man has one and the woman three living children, all of whom provide for themselves; the former an inmate twenty-three and the latter eighteen years.

A few other cases are here given, showing the general character of the inmates of the institution at the time of the examination: A single man thirty-four years old and an inmate twenty years, has congenital deformity of the lower extremities and is nearly helpless; the mother and one sister were paupers and the father very intemperate; a woman aged thirty-six years, a pauper at fifteen years of age and said to have been twice married; had an illegitimate child when quite young and has since had two children, only one of whom is living; a man, widower, aged sixty years, recently admitted, is educated and temperate but partially blind; has two living children who provide for themselves; a weak minded single woman aged forty-four years, fourteen years a pauper inmate, has three illegitimate children provided for in families; a married man fifty years old, admitted to the poor-house when three years of age, was placed out but soon returned, and has, in all, been forty years in the institution; has imperfect vision and is nearly helpless; the father, mother, one brother and one sister have also been paupers; and a single woman aged sixty-four years, twenty of which have been spent in the poor-house; has had six illegitimate children, four of whom have been paupers but now provide for themselves.

This county has no proper accommodations for its chronic insane. It had twenty-one of this class at the State asylum, and eleven in the county-house at the time of the examination. The latter were all mild and harmless cases and received no special attention.

As regards the future of the inmates of this institution it is thought that the county will be burdened with the care of sixty-eight of them the remainder of their lives; two exhibited such traits of character as to render it probable that they would soon leave the house and provide for themselves; three may be trained to self-maintenance if promptly removed and placed under good surroundings; and the condition of four was such as to involve their future in doubt.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

This county early made provision for the care of its poor in a substantial stone edifice, near Watertown. The building has been recently repaired and enlarged, and is fully adequate to the present requirements. It will accommodate about one hundred and fifty persons. A detached building, having room for sixty patients, is appropriated to the care of the chronic insane. It has been in use several years, but is in fair repair and meets very properly its purposes. The location is pleasant, the grounds are extended and well inclosed, and are kept neat and clean.

The institution, at the time of the inquiry, contained in all one hundred and forty-eight (148) inmates, fifty-three (53) of whom were chronic insane. The number of males were fifty-eight (58), females (90). Their ages were as follows: Three were under two years old; twelve were between the ages of two and sixteen years; forty-two were between sixteen and forty; sixty-one between forty and seventy, and thirty were over seventy years old, of whom fifteen had passed the age of eighty years. Eight were born in the poor-house; fifty-one were admitted before they had reached the age of thirty years; forty-five when between the ages of thirty and fifty; thirty when between the ages of fifty and seventy, and fourteen after they were seventy years of age. Eleven had been in the house less than one year; thirty-seven one year and less than five years; forty-one five years and less than ten; forty-two ten years and less than twenty; twelve twenty years and less than thirty, and five over thirty years. The whole time spent by all the inmates in the institution, at the date of the examination, footed up twelve hundred and forty-seven years. This gives an average of 8.43 years of poor-house life for each inmate.

The inquiry showed that a majority of the inmates were natives, seventy-nine of whom were born in New York; sixteen were natives of Canada and other British American Provinces; four of England; thirty-one of Ireland, and seven of other European countries. In four instances the birthplaces could not be traced out. The birth of

the parents, it appeared, was about equally divided between native and foreign. The degree of intelligence of the inmates varied but little from the general average of this class of persons. Of those of adult age, sixty-three, or nearly forty-eight per cent, were without any education whatever; two could read only; eight had learned to read and write, and fifty-nine had been instructed in common schools. The proportion of intemperate among the men was quite large, thirty-three, or over sixty-nine per cent, admitting habits of inebriety, of whom nine were said to have been confirmed drunkards. Fifty-nine of the women claimed to be temperate; ten were known to be dissipated; in the cases of the others, nothing definite could be learned as to their habits. The fathers of fifty-eight and the mothers of eleven were classed as intemperate.

For several years past the dependent children of this county have been mainly provided for in the Jefferson County Orphan Asylum, at Watertown, and it is said, with satisfactory results. The evil effects of poor-house association upon children is still apparent, however, to some extent, in the county, many of the older inmates having been in the institution in childhood, who upon being placed in families, failed to retain their situations and returned to its shelter. Of those in the house at the time of the examination, thirteen were the offspring of pauper fathers, and twenty-seven of pauper mothers. Twelve had pauper brothers; fourteen, pauper sisters; two, pauper uncles, and one a pauper aunt. In two instances on the paternal and in three instances on the maternal side, the pauperism had descended through three generations. The number of families represented by the inmates was one hundred and twenty-four, from which had sprung in all, so far as could be learned, one hundred and ninety-three public dependents, eighty-seven insane, five idiots and ninety one inebriates. Forty-one of those under care were found to be parents, having, in the aggregate, eighty-nine living children. These were said to be situated in life as follows: In poor-houses, sixteen; in an asylum, one; bound out, ten; self-sustaining, fifty-six. The condition of six could not be definitely learned. Appearances indicated that twelve of the inmates of this institution would probably go out and provide for themselves, and that eight others, if early removed, might be trained to become self-supporting. One hundred and sixteen will doubtless continue to be public charges the balance of their lives; regarding the remainder, no opinion as to their future could be formed.

The following cases taken from the notes of the examination show the general character of the families grouped in this institution:

An educated married woman aged thirty years, with a child eight months old, recently admitted on account of desertion of husband; has also one child in an asylum and two at service; will probably soon go out and provide for herself; a man sixty-three years old, twice married and eighteen years in the house, has two children by his second wife, both of whom are inmates, one a vagrant girl nineteen years old and married and the other a feeble minded boy eleven years of age; the wife has four children by her former husband, three of whom provide for themselves, and the other, a weak minded woman, aged twenty-nine years, is with the mother; the entire time spent by this family in this institution footed up sixty-two years; three vagrant sisters aged respectively thirty-five, thirty-three and nineteen years, the first two married and deserted by their husbands, each having an illegitimate child with her born in the house; the eldest of the sisters admitted when ten years of age, has been frequently placed in families, but failed to retain the positions; the mother died a pauper, and the grandparents are now being aided outside; a man forty-six years old, widowed and said to be very intemperate, with a daughter aged twenty-one years and a girl two years old as inmates, the former having an illegitimate child born in the house; the man wholly disabled by rheumatism and permanently dependent, the daughter intelligent and educated and may go out and provide for herself; a man seventy-one years old, grossly intemperate and seventeen years an inmate, and his wife, aged thirty-four years, thirteen years in the institution; they have two children, both born in the house, and the woman an illegitimate girl thirteen years old, also born in the institution; and a married man said to be one hundred and eight years old, and his granddaughter aged twenty-one years, single and probably soon to become a mother.

A few of the other cases, taken from the notes of the inquiry, are here given which will serve to throw light upon the sources of pauperism in the county: A man twenty-four years old, crippled in childhood and an inmate eight years, will probably remain a public burden through life; the mother, one brother and two sisters have also been paupers; a man aged seventy years, a widower, three years an inmate, is of foreign birth and became a pauper within a few weeks after coming into the country from Canada; is very intemperate, badly crippled by rheumatism and offers no hope of recovery; a single woman, twenty-five years old, uneducated and intemperate, was admitted when fourteen years of age, remained a short time and was placed out, but failed to retain the position; has one illegitimate

child and is again soon to become a mother; an unmarried woman, aged twenty-one years, an inmate since one year old, is uneducated, has only partial speech, and will probably burden the county the balance of her life; and a woman, single, fifty years of age and six years in the house; is a deaf mute and wholly uneducated; the father, mother and two brothers were paupers.

The insane were wholly of the chronic class, fifteen (15) of whom were men and thirty-eight (38) women. The facts regarding a few of the cases are here noted: A man ninety-four years of age, admitted when fifty years old, and has since then remained in the institution; committed homicide before admission, and for several years after was said to be extremely violent and dangerous and kept in confinement; at present is very feeble and entirely harmless; an educated single man thirty two years old, became insane while in the army, during the late war; was two years at the State asylum without improvement; at times quite violent, and offers little hope of recovery; a man aged fifty-five years, of whom nothing is definitely known, has been only a short time in the institution and is supposed to be from Canada; is subject to frequent paroxysms of excitement and it is said gives much trouble; an unmarried woman fifty years old, has been in the house over thirty years, and little is known as to her condition in the early stage of the insanity; is at present very quiet and well disposed; a single woman aged twenty-one, two years insane, but has not been at any State asylum, is frequently violent, and is said then to require close supervision; maternal grandfather, father and mother and also one brother said to have been insane; and an unmarried woman forty years old, insane ten years and three years in the institution, was at the State asylum two years without improvement, father and other members of the family have also been insane; is very quiet and causes no trouble.

The following conclusions were reached regarding the future of the insane of this county: Wholly incurable, fifty-one; will probably recover, two; future doubtful, one.

KINGS COUNTY.

This county has made provision for its pauper classes in a series of buildings situated near the village of Flatbush, about four miles from the central part of the city of Brooklyn. These, known as the Kings county almshouse, consist of four departments, as follows: almshouse proper, hospital, nursery and lunatic asylum. Each of these departments is under the immediate charge of a resident officer,

the entire establishment being subject to the general control and management of the Board of Commissioners of Charities of Kings county. The facts obtained by the inquiry regarding the inmates of these various departments will be considered in the order as above stated :

Alms-house proper. — This consists of two substantial brick buildings, one for males and one for females ; the former was erected in 1870, and the latter has been in use for several years. There are also several small buildings used for various purposes, the entire department affording accommodations for about one thousand persons.

At the time of the inquiry, this department contained five hundred and seventy-six (576) inmates. Of these, two hundred and ninety-three (293) were males, and two hundred and eighty-three (283) females. They were generally aged persons, and a large proportion of them disabled and infirm. The institution is plainly furnished, and seems adequate to the purposes to which it is applied.

Hospital. — This is a commodious brick building, furnished with the appliances and comforts for the treatment of the sick, and will accommodate about three hundred patients. It is under the superintendence of a resident physician, and has a corps of attendants and a consulting medical staff. The patients in the institution at the time of the examination numbered two hundred and seventeen (217), of whom ninety-nine (99) were males, and one hundred and eighteen (118) females.

Nursery. — This department, designed for children between the ages of five and sixteen years, is a brick structure having room for about four hundred of this class. Upon the occasion of the examination it had under care two hundred and fifty-one (251) boys, and one hundred and fifty-one (151) girls, making a total of four hundred and two (402). The condition of these children was so fully set forth in the report of the vice-president to the Board in 1875, before referred to, that no further mention regarding them here is thought to be necessary. The department has been broken up since then, and the children transferred to the various orphan asylums in Brooklyn. All of this class becoming a public charge are now sent, by the proper officers, direct to these asylums, and provided for at the rates agreed upon by the authorities. The building heretofore in use for the children is now being remodeled, and, it is said, will be appropriated to the chronic insane.

Lunatic Asylum. — This is a commodious, well-built brick edifice in good repair, and furnishes room for about six hundred patients.

A few of the more quiet and harmless cases occupy the old asylum edifice. When the nursery building shall be fitted up, the entire establishment will give adequate accommodations for nine hundred insane. The institution receives and provides for the acute and chronic insane of both sexes, the county being exempt from the operation of the general statutes relating to the insane. At the time of the inquiry it had six hundred and seventy-five (675) patients, in all, under its care. Of these two hundred and sixty-three (263) were males, and four hundred and twelve (412) females. As no patients are discharged from the asylum except upon recovery or improvement, the proportion of chronic cases was unusually large as compared with those of other institutions for the insane.

Total Inmates of the Alms-house. — The total number of inmates of all the departments of this alms-house at the time of the inquiry, it appeared, was eighteen hundred and seventy (1870). Of these nine hundred and six (906) were males, and nine hundred and sixty-four (964) females, classified by birth as follows: New York, five hundred and fifty-four; other States of the Union, eighty-eight; Canada and other British American provinces, twelve; England, seventy-two; Ireland, eight hundred and fifty-four; Scotland, eighteen; Germany, two hundred and thirteen; France, nine; other European countries, twenty-four; birthplaces unknown, twenty-six. The fathers of two hundred and seventy-four, and the mothers of two hundred and fifty-three, were of native birth; and the fathers of fourteen hundred and thirty and the mothers of fourteen hundred and sixty-eight, were foreign born. The birth of the fathers of one hundred and sixty-six, and of the mothers of one hundred and forty-nine, could not be learned.

The following is a classification of the ages of the inmates, according to the inquiry: Under two years of age, twenty-one; between the ages of two and sixteen years, three hundred and forty-two; between sixteen and thirty, two hundred and sixty-four; between thirty and fifty, six hundred and fifty-seven; between fifty and eighty, five hundred and forty-two; over eighty years old, forty-four. Twenty-eight became dependent at birth; two hundred and ninety-six before they had reached ten years of age; one hundred and thirty-eight, when between the ages of ten and twenty years; seven hundred and one, when between twenty and forty; four hundred and eighty-two, when between forty and sixty, and two hundred and twenty-five after they had passed sixty years. The duration of the dependence was ascertained to have been as follows: Less than one year, four hundred

and sixty-two; one year and less than two years, two hundred and seventy-three; two years and less than five, five hundred and seven; five years and less than ten, three hundred and sixty-one; ten years and less than twenty, two hundred and twenty-four; twenty years and less than thirty, thirty-seven; thirty years and less than forty, five; over forty years, one. The average duration of the dependence, up to the time of the examination, appeared to have been 4.31 years; the aggregate, eight thousand and fifty-four years.

The educational attainments and habits of the inmates of this institution are shown by the following statement: Of those of adult age and proper intelligence, only two hundred and forty-one, or a little over sixteen per cent had received a fair common school education; five hundred and ninety had learned so as to read only; two hundred and twenty-four could read and write, and four hundred and thirty-three were without any education. Four hundred and ninety-one of the men, or nearly seventy-five per cent, and three hundred and seven of the women, or about thirty-seven per cent, admitted that they had formed habits of inebriety. The previous habits of forty-two of the men, and one hundred and sixty-five of the women, could not be ascertained. The fathers of five hundred and nineteen, and the mothers of two hundred and sixty-four, were said to have been intemperate.

The number of families represented in the institution was sixteen hundred and sixty-eight. The dependent, unfortunate and vicious outgrowth of the families, in three generations, as far as could be learned, had been as follows: Paupers, two thousand and forty-nine; insane, seven hundred and fifty-five; idiots, twenty-three; inebriates, nine hundred and seventy-five. Five hundred and thirty-two of the inmates were parents. These, it was ascertained, had thirteen hundred and forty-five children living, of whom one hundred and fifty-two were in poor-houses, nine in asylums and six in refuges. Eleven hundred and forty-three were said to be self-supporting, while the condition of thirty-five was not definitely known.

The evidences of entailment of pauperism in the families represented in the institution, appeared as follows: Forty-six were the offspring of pauper fathers; two hundred and fourteen of pauper mothers, and in eleven instances, the pauperism on the maternal side was traced back to the third generation. Two hundred and seven had pauper brothers; one hundred and seventy-three, pauper sisters; five, pauper uncles, and thirteen, pauper aunts.

The following conclusions were formed regarding the future of the inmates of this institution: Three hundred and thirty-seven will prob-

ably go out and provide for themselves; three hundred and eighteen may be trained to self-supporting industries, if soon removed and placed under proper influences, and nine hundred and forty-two are quite sure to remain dependent the balance of their lives. The condition of two hundred and seventy-three was such as to render it difficult to predict, with any degree of certainty, as to their future.

LEWIS COUNTY.

This county has a substantial poor-house edifice, pleasantly situated near Lowville. It is a three-story brick building, nearly new, in excellent repair, and surrounded by commodious and finely conditioned yards. A small detached brick structure is appropriated to the chronic insane. It is in good preservation, comfortably furnished, and meets very properly the requirements of this class.

The institution, upon the occasion of the inquiry, had under its care fifty-three (53) pauper inmates, twenty-nine (29) males and twenty-four (24) females. These varied in age as follows: under sixteen years, three; between the ages of sixteen and thirty years, seven; between thirty and fifty, fifteen; between fifty and seventy, seventeen; over seventy years old, eleven. One was born in the house; eight were admitted before reaching the age of twenty years; twenty-one when between the ages of twenty and forty; seven when between forty and sixty; and sixteen after they had passed sixty years of age. Seven had been in the house less than one year; twenty-three, one year and less than five years; sixteen, five years and less than twenty; five, twenty years and less than thirty; one, thirty years and less than forty; and one over forty years. The sum of all the time spent in the institution by its inmates, when examined, amounted to four hundred and nine years, equivalent to an average of 7.71 years to each.

The examination showed that the greater portion of the inmates were natives — twenty-nine naming New York, and two, other States of the Union, as their places of birth. One was said to have been born in Canada; four in Ireland; seven in Germany, and six in other European countries. The birthplaces of four could not be learned. The birth of the parents, as far as ascertained, was found to be about equally native and foreign. The education and habits of the adult inmates were stated thus: Thirteen had been instructed in common schools; six could read and write; ten had learned to read only, and twelve had grown up without any educational training. Four of the men and ten of the women claimed to be totally

abstinent, while thirteen of the former and two of the latter, it was said, had formed habits of inebriety. In the other cases, nothing definite could be learned regarding their former habits.

The inmates represented forty-seven families, which, in three generations, it was ascertained, had produced, in all, seventy-three public dependents, thirty-six insane persons, ten idiots and sixteen inebriates. Eighteen were parents having an aggregate of forty-three living children. These were said to be conditioned in life as follows: In poor-houses, four; bound out, one; self sustaining, thirty-eight.

A vigorous system of placing out children in families is now in force in the county, and its beneficial results are quite apparent. Some of the evils incident to the rearing of children in poor-house associations, as practiced in former years in the county, are, however, still observable in the institution, but these are gradually passing away. Of those examined, five were the offspring of pauper fathers, and nine of pauper mothers; seven had pauper brothers, and three pauper sisters; and in two cases the pauperism had run through three generations.

The following were the families grouped in the house when the examination was made: A man aged sixty, and his wife seventy years old, childless and wholly dependent; the father, mother and two brothers of the former were paupers, and the latter has pauper relatives; have been in the institution four years, and were previously aided outside several years; a widowed woman, seventy-two years old, in the house six years with three idiotic children, two males and one female, aged respectively fifty, thirty-eight and thirty years; the mother uneducated, but said to have been temperate, industrious and frugal, the father intemperate and debased; a man and wife, inmates about one year, the former seventy-eight, the latter sixty-eight years old; both feeble and infirm, and aided for some time before admission; have a daughter, but not able to provide for their support; and two sisters, both idiotic, the older eighteen and the younger five years of age, inmates two years; the father and mother paupers, and said to have been of weak intellect.

Among the other cases were the following: A bright intelligent girl nine years old, under care about one year, said to be orphaned and neglected, is soon to be placed in a family; a woman eighty-five years old and a widow, has been only one year in the house, but received out-door relief for fifteen years before admission; is the mother of two living children, one a son with a large family being aided outside; an idiot male, twenty-one years old, three years in the institu-

tion; had a weak minded pauper sister, the mother of two illegitimate children; the father said to have been an habitual drunkard; and a married man sixty-five years of age, weak minded and nearly blind; has three children living, one intelligent and two of feeble intellect, all of whom, as yet, provide for themselves.

The general character of the insane in this institution will be seen by the following cases: A married woman fifty-one years old and the mother of two children; was taken insane at the age of twenty-nine, spent two years at the State asylum and the balance of the time in this institution; father and mother were paupers, the latter dying insane; a married man forty-five years of age, very intemperate and three years insane, two of which were passed in the State institution, has five living children, all of whom it is said provide for themselves; nothing satisfactory could be ascertained as to his family or the probable cause of the disease; an unmarried man twenty-five years old, insane three years, and treated first at the State asylum; the mother was feeble minded and the maternal grandmother died insane; one maternal aunt bore two illegitimate children in the poor-house, another, with a child, was an inmate of the house six years, and another led a dissolute life and was also a pauper; a single man aged forty-one years and seventeen years in the house, without treatment at the State asylum; the mother died insane and two brothers and a sister were thus diseased; an educated married woman forty-nine years old, nine of which have been spent in this house insane; had a sister who died insane; a married woman, twenty-six years of age, insane two years, during one of which was under treatment at the State asylum; mother died insane, and a maternal uncle and aunt were insane; a woman thirty-five years old, married and abandoned by her husband; sixteen years insane, two of which were spent at the State asylum and the balance mostly in this house; mother and paternal grandfather died insane; and a single man aged thirty-two years, very intemperate; was taken insane in the army when twenty years of age; under care of the State asylum one year, without improvement; father and mother intemperate, the latter being feeble minded.

The utter helplessness of the inmates of this house will be observed by the following statement of the conclusions arrived at regarding their future, at the time of the examination: Of those then under care only two will probably go out and provide for themselves; one may be trained to become self-supporting if early removed and

placed under good influences; and fifty will, doubtless, be dependent upon the public the remainder of their lives.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

The poor-house of this county is pleasantly located near the village of Geneseo. It is a substantial brick building in good repair, and surrounded by tastefully laid out and well kept grounds. The chronic insane are provided for in a detached brick structure, situated near the main edifice. It is comfortably furnished and meets very properly the necessities of this class of insane.

At the time of the inquiry, the institution had under its care one hundred and six (106) paupers, twenty (20) of whom were insane. They were divided as to sex, as follows: Males, fifty-five (55); females, fifty-one (51). Sixty-two were born in New York; fourteen in other States of the Union, and two in Canada. Of the others, seventeen were born in Ireland, and eight in other European countries. The birthplaces of three could not be learned. The parentage of the persons examined, so far as ascertained, appeared also to be mostly native.

The following statement shows the education and habits of the inmates of this institution: Of those of adult age, thirty-three had attended common schools; eleven had learned to read only; ten could read and write, and twenty-nine were wholly without educational training. Six of the men and twenty of the women, were said to be strictly temperate; twenty-nine of the former and seven of the latter, confessed the immoderate use of intoxicating drinks, and in twenty-one instances, the former practices could not be ascertained. The fathers of thirty-two and the mothers of fifty-one, were said to have been temperate.

The periods in life in which the inmates of this institution became dependent, according to the facts obtained, were as follows: At birth, eight; before arriving at the age of twenty years, fourteen; when between the ages of twenty and thirty years, sixteen; when between thirty and fifty, twenty-four; when between fifty and seventy, twenty-eight; after they had passed seventy years of age, sixteen. When examined, their ages were thus classified: Under two years old, four; between the ages of two and sixteen years, thirteen; between sixteen and thirty, fourteen; between thirty and fifty, twenty-three; between fifty and eighty, forty-one; over eighty years old, eleven. Ten had been in the institution less than one year; fifty, one year and less than five years; twenty-three, five

years and less than ten; fifteen, ten years and less than twenty, and eight over twenty years. The average time spent in the house by all the inmates had been 5.18 years, the aggregate, five hundred and forty-nine years.

The number of families represented in the institution, was eighty-nine. There had sprung from these families, in three generations, so far as could be traced out, one hundred and thirty-two public dependents; twenty-four insane; nine idiots, and seventy-three intemperate persons. Twenty-two of the inmates were parents, said to have in all, sixty-two living children. The condition of three of these children could not be fully ascertained. The situation of the others was stated to be as follows: In poor-houses, fifteen; bound out, seven; self-supporting, thirty-seven.

Until recently, this county has allowed its dependent children to be retained in the poor-house, and endeavored to educate and train them in a school connected with the institution. A wiser policy regarding this class is now, however, in force. The children are temporarily provided for in asylums, at Rochester, under favorable terms to the county, and thence, as good opportunities offer, they are placed in families in the city or country. The evil effects of the former practice of consigning children to the poor-house, are still observable in the institution among its older inmates, and considerable time must intervene before these are fully eradicated. Five of those examined were the offspring of pauper fathers and eighteen of pauper mothers; nine had pauper brothers and thirteen pauper sisters, and in one instance, the pauperism extended back to the third generation, both on the paternal and maternal sides.

The following were some of the families grouped in the institution: A woman forty-four years old, with a boy aged nine and a girl six years old, born in the institution; was admitted to the poor-house of a neighboring county, with her sick husband, since dead, when twenty-nine years of age, where she gave birth to her first child, and remained about one year; has five children in all, three of whom are bound out; the boy, now with her, was placed in a family when six years old, but soon returned to the institution; both children intelligent and healthy, and if removed might probably be trained to provide for themselves; the woman uneducated but said to be temperate, industrious and very useful; two sisters aged respectively fifty-three and forty years, both of feeble intellect; the former single and an inmate since twenty years of age, the latter twice married, now a widow, and in the house nearly five years with

her oldest child, a daughter, aged twenty-one years, and also feeble minded; has a younger child placed out and said to be doing well; an unmarried woman twenty-five years of age, with an illegitimate child one year old, born in the poor-house of an adjoining county; has a sister, an epileptic, also in the institution; have been inmates only about one year, but both probably will continue to be public burdens through life; a single woman thirty-three years old and eight years an inmate; is very well educated and said to be temperate and a good laborer; has an illegitimate boy nine years old, who was admitted with her, and a girl six years of age, born in the institution; both children are fairly intelligent and if removed could be trained to usefulness; the mother, debased by poor-house associations, has no inclination to leave the institution; a bright, intelligent, well educated unmarried woman, twenty years of age, recently admitted, with an illegitimate child six months old; is said to be respectably connected and well behaved, and will probably soon be removed; a single colored girl aged eighteen years, with an illegitimate child one year old, born in the house; has the ability to provide for herself and child, yet will not probably do so; a widowed woman ninety years old and totally blind, with an unmarried daughter aged sixty-four years, feeble minded and an epileptic; have both been six years in the house and are wholly dependent; a married woman of feeble intellect, aged thirty-three years, abandoned by her husband, having a child with her nearly three years old; has two older children provided for by their father; a man and his wife, both about fifty years of age, the former an inmate six and the latter sixteen years, the woman having an illegitimate, epileptic girl in the house; fifteen years old, and all likely to continue dependent the balance of their lives; two brothers aged respectively eight and six years, both intelligent, and inmates two years; the mother dead and the father intemperate, dissolute and debased; and a widowed woman aged thirty-three years, with two children, the youngest being about one year old, and illegitimate; is educated and temperate, but depraved and vagrant, and gives but little hope of reformation.

The following, among other cases in the institution at the time of the examination, are given as showing the various phases of pauperism, and its sources, in the county: A woman of weak intellect, aged sixty-five years, unmarried, and thirty-five years an inmate; has had one sister and two brothers who were paupers, and died in poor-houses; a single woman, twenty-three years old; was orphaned at the age of two years, placed in a family, but soon cast off and

neglected; admitted to the poor-house in early life, went out soon after, but returned when twenty years old, and will probably continue to be a public burden; a widowed woman, aged eighty-nine years, and two years in the institution; is apparently respectable, but has no children or relatives able to provide for her maintenance; a man ninety-five years old, twice married, but now a widower; is fairly educated and temperate; has been an inmate only about one year, and is wholly dependent; a colored man, single, aged twenty-four years, an inmate only a short time; is paralytic and nearly helpless; a single man, seventy-seven years of age, well educated, and said to have been industrious and frugal; admitted to the house some fifteen years ago on account of sickness, recovered soon and went out, but returned two years since, and will, doubtless, hereafter burden the county; and a man thirty years old, a widower, one year an inmate; has no education, is intemperate and vagrant, and has been in jail for drunkenness and disorderly conduct; is industrious under proper restraint, but, left at large, is said to be idle, shiftless and vicious.

The insane were all of the chronic class, and most of them quite aged, but they presented no marked peculiarities. The records showed that a considerable portion of them had been treated at the State asylum. Many of them had been in the house for a long time, and they were generally deemed to be incurable.

The indications were that eighty-five of the inmates of this institution would burden the public the remainder of their lives; three will probably go out and provide for themselves; four may be trained to self-assertion, if soon removed and placed under proper influences; and the future of fourteen seemed in doubt.

MADISON COUNTY.

The Madison county poor-house is an old dilapidated structure, and poorly suited for its purposes. The apartments occupied by the insane have been recently repaired and improved, and are quite comfortable. The institution is pleasantly situated near the village of Eaton. Its accommodations are for about one hundred and fifty persons.

The number of inmates at the time of the examination was: males, forty-five (45), females, forty-four (44), total, eighty-nine (89). Of these, twenty-one (21) were chronic insane, and two were colored. They were classified by birth as follows: New York, forty-six; other States, sixteen; Canada, one; England, three; Ireland, fourteen;

other European countries, five; birthplaces unknown, four. The fathers of fifty, and the mothers of fifty-one, were born in the United States, and the fathers of twenty-eight and the mothers of twenty-seven were of foreign birth. In eleven cases the birthplaces of the parents could not be ascertained.

The inquiry showed that the inmates of this poor-house were mostly of mature age, only three being under sixteen years old; fifteen were between the ages of sixteen and thirty years; twenty-two between thirty and fifty; twenty-seven between fifty and seventy; and twenty-two were over seventy years old, of whom ten had passed the age of eighty years. Twelve became dependent before reaching the age of twenty years; twenty-five when between the ages of twenty and forty; twenty-nine when between forty and sixty, and twenty-three after they were sixty years old. Nineteen had been dependent less than two years; twenty-eight two years and less than five; sixteen five years and less than ten; twenty-four, ten years and less than thirty, and two over thirty years. The average time spent in poor-houses by all the inmates was 7.80 years; the aggregate, six hundred and ninety-four years.

The educational attainments of the inmates of this institution were ascertained to be as follows: Of those of adult age and having capacity to receive instruction, twenty-nine, or less than thirty-six per cent, had enjoyed the advantages of common school training; fifteen had learned to read and write; ten could read only, and twenty-four were without any education. The proportion of intemperate appeared quite large. Six of the men and sixteen of the women claimed to be totally abstinent, while thirty of the former and ten of the latter, admitted having formed habits of inebriety, of whom twenty-one, or nearly twenty-seven per cent, confessed that they had been confirmed drunkards. The habits of three of the men and thirteen of the women, could not be satisfactorily learned. A large proportion of the parents, it was stated, was also intemperate.

Until within a few years, the practice of consigning dependent children to poor-houses, has prevailed in this county, with the evil and baneful results every where attending the system. To properly meet the needs of this class, the Madison County Orphan Asylum, in 1874, was established. This institution, founded solely through the munificence of a distinguished and philanthropic citizen of the county, since deceased, is located at Peterboro. It receives and provides for the dependent children of the county, who, otherwise, would be sent to the poor-house. These are educated and trained for a time

in the institution, and thence are placed in families, and thus absorbed into the vigorous and self-supporting population. This tends to break the line of pauper descent, in the dependent families of the county, and its beneficial results, social as well as financial, are already felt. Of the inmates of the poor-house examined, only three were the offspring of pauper fathers, and four of pauper mothers. These were cases that had been for a long time in the institution, and no further entailment of pauperism in their cases, seemed probable. In no instance could the dependence be traced back to the third generation.

The inmates of this institution were representatives of eighty-three families, from which it was ascertained there had sprung, in three generations, one hundred and two public dependents; thirty-four insane; ten idiots and seventy-one inebriates. Twenty-seven of them were parents having an aggregate of fifty-two living children. These were said to be situated in life as follows: In poor houses, three; in asylums, eight; in prisons and penitentiaries, two; bound out, four; self-sustaining, thirty-two; condition unknown, three.

The various phases of pauperism, and the chief agencies which have operated in inducing dependence in this county, may be best shown by extracts from the notes of the inquiry. The following were among the cases examined: A married man fifty-eight years old, feeble minded and two years an inmate; has one deaf mute child in an asylum, and nine other children said to provide for themselves; was aided outside with his family over ten years before admission to the house; a man eighty years old and widowed; was admitted to the poor-house of an eastern county, when fifty two years old, with his wife and two children; has been in this house twenty-four years, where his wife and children died; is very intemperate and entirely dependent; a single man thirty-nine years of age, said to be a refugee from a southern State, suffering with chronic rheumatism; has been in the house about six years and will probably continue to burden the county; a man sixty-five years old, widowed, and grossly intemperate; was admitted to the house at the age of forty-five years and since then has been in various other poor-houses, and repeatedly in jail for drunkenness; the father and two sisters have been paupers; has two children, one of whom is known to be self-supporting; an idiotic woman, mulatto, fifty-eight years old, admitted when ten years of age; said to have been longer in the house than any other of the inmates; is completely helpless, and nothing is known regarding her parentage; a single mulatto woman, thoroughly depraved, aged

twenty-four years, received in the house when eleven years old ; has been placed in families several times, but returned as incorrigible ; is the mother of two illegitimate children, in the care of the asylum ; a weak minded woman forty years old, twenty of which have been spent in this house ; married a pauper inmate some five years since, and has one child in the asylum ; recently abandoned by her husband, and is wholly dependent ; a single woman aged twenty-three years, with an illegitimate child one year old, and has another child adopted into a family ; was orphaned in early life and had no fixed home after fifteen years of age ; is fairly educated and temperate, but debased and vagrant, and gives no hopes of improvement ; a widowed woman eighty years old, only one year in the house ; has one self-supporting child, and one in an insane asylum ; is well educated, temperate and respectable ; and a single woman of foreign birth, aged forty-six years ; came to this country some nine years ago, crippled with rheumatism, and soon after entered the poor-house, where she has since remained ; is wholly dependent, and will doubtless burden the county the balance of her life.

A few cases of the insane examined, it is thought, may properly be noticed here : A single man aged twenty-nine years, and an unmarried sister twenty-four years old ; the former insane seven and the latter four years, two of which were spent at the State asylum ; the parents said to have been weak minded ; an unmarried man aged thirty years, two years insane at the State asylum and five years in this house ; is quiet and harmless and considered incurable ; a single man thirty-three years old, insane seven years ; was a soldier in the late war, and the insanity is supposed to have been induced by the service ; has not been at any State asylum ; a man forty-five years of age and unmarried ; has been insane twenty years, the whole of the time in this house ; no other cases of insanity known to have occurred in the family ; a single woman aged sixty years ; has spent twenty-five years in the house, as insane, without any treatment elsewhere ; an unmarried woman, thirty-nine years old, insane less than one year, and no application made for her admission to the State asylum ; has fair physical organization and would seem to be curable ; a married woman forty-four years of age ; taken insane when twenty-eight years old ; has been, in all, about three years in the house ; is an habitual drunkard, and considered incurable ; a widowed woman aged sixty-nine years ; has been in the house three years, and gives no hope of recovery ; and two sisters, twins, unmarried, and fifty-nine years old ; one insane three years, two of which were spent at

the State asylum, and the other one year; both helpless and regarded as wholly dependent.

The inquiry showed that the inmates of this house were generally of the helpless and dependent class of paupers, only two exhibiting powers of self-assertion so as to warrant the belief they would go out and provide for themselves; the condition of three was such as to involve their future in doubt; and two, it was thought, might become self-supporting if soon removed and placed under proper surroundings. The others, it seemed quite certain, would continue to be public burdens the remainder of their lives.

MONROE COUNTY.

The poor-house of this county, erected in 1872, is situated near the city of Rochester. It is a substantial, well designed three story and basement brick edifice, consisting of a central building and two lateral wings, and has accommodations for five hundred inmates. The location is pleasant and healthful, the grounds are well underdrained and finely laid out, and the institution contains all the conveniences and comforts requisite for its purposes. The lunatic asylum is a brick structure pleasantly situated near the main edifice, and has accommodations for about one hundred and fifty patients. It receives, under authority of the Legislature, both acute and chronic insane, and is managed by trustees selected by the board of supervisors, a resident physician having the immediate charge. The expenses are met by the income from paying patients and by appropriations from the county treasury.

Upon the occasion of the inquiry, the whole number of paupers under county care, including one hundred and forty-six (146) insane, was three hundred and twenty-seven (327); of these one hundred and sixty-six (166) were males and one hundred and sixty-one (161) females, classified by birth as follows: New York, ninety; other States of the Union, fifteen; Canada, eleven; England, seventeen; Ireland, one hundred and thirty-eight; Scotland, nine; Germany, forty-one; other European countries, six. The fathers of fifty-four and the mothers of fifty-five were born in the United States; and the fathers of two hundred and forty-four and the mothers of two hundred and forty-five were of foreign birth. The nativity of the fathers of thirty-two and of the mothers of twenty-seven could not be ascertained. Nine of the inmates were homeless children; one was a woman abandoned by her husband; seventy-two were old and destitute persons; thirty-two were permanently, and thirteen temporarily diseased;

three were crippled, two deformed and nine blind, one hundred and forty-six insane, twelve idiotic, three epileptic, seven paralytic, six feeble minded, and twelve vagrant.

The following is a classification of the ages of the inmates: Under two years old, seven; between the ages of two and sixteen years, three; between sixteen and forty, ninety-four; between forty and sixty, one hundred and thirteen; between sixty and eighty, ninety-five; over eighty years of age, fifteen. Six became dependent upon the county at birth; eighty-two before they were thirty years old; sixty-seven when between the ages of thirty and forty; one hundred and two when between forty and sixty; thirty-eight when between sixty and seventy, and thirty-two after they had passed the latter age. Sixty-five had been in the institution one year; one hundred and four one year and less than five years; one hundred and forty-four five years and less than twenty; thirteen twenty years and less than thirty, and one over thirty years. The whole time spent in poor-houses by all the inmates, as summed up, amounted to two thousand one hundred and ten years. This would give an average of 6.45 years of poor-house life to each inmate.

The examination showed a greater degree of intelligence among the inmates of this institution than is generally found in this class in poor-houses. The following is a summary of the facts obtained upon this point: Of those of adult age and having the capacity for instruction, one hundred and eighty-seven, or over sixty-one per cent, had been educated in common schools; thirteen could read, and twenty were able to read and write. From the admissions of the persons and the testimony of the officers of the institution, it appeared that a large proportion of the inmates had been intemperate, one hundred and twenty-five of the men and forty-seven of the women, or over fifty-six per cent, being set down as having formed habits of inebriety; and of this number seventy nine, or nearly twenty-six per cent, were said to have been confirmed drunkards. The habits of four of the men and of five of the women could not be ascertained. The others claimed to be totally abstinent. According to the information obtained, the parents of a considerable portion of the inmates were of the intemperate class.

The authorities of this county early adopted the system of classification, as far as practicable, in the support of the dependent portion of its population. For several years past arrangements have existed with the managers of the various asylums, hospitals and homes of Rochester, for the reception, treatment and care of such cases as the

county authorities might desire, from time to time, to send to these institutions. Under these arrangements the children thrown upon the public for support, have been sent to the asylums and thence put out in families; the sick have been transferred to the hospitals, and placed under skillful treatment, and the more respectable aged and infirm poor have been provided for in homes for this class, having all the conveniences necessary for their welfare and comfort. The adoption of this wise policy has served largely to check the growth of pauperism in the county, by properly educating and training its dependent children, and promptly restoring to society, without loss of self-respect, those who from sickness or misfortune were compelled to seek public aid. Since the erection of the present poor-house, with its adequate hospital accommodations, the sick have been mainly treated in that institution, but the arrangements as to the care of the children are still in force with the various asylums.

The inquiry showed but little grouping of families in the institution; the chief causes of dependence being old age, sickness, insanity and the various infirmities developed by intemperance and vicious practices and indulgences. Two of the inmates had pauper fathers, and ten pauper mothers. In a single instance only could the pauperism be traced back to the third generation. Ninety-three of the inmates were parents who, it was said, had one hundred and seventy-six living children, conditioned in life as follows: In poor-houses, nine; in asylums, seven; in refuges, two; in prisons and penitentiaries, three; indentured in families, three; providing for themselves, one hundred and fifty; condition unknown, two. The number of families represented by the inmates was three hundred and ten. There had sprung from these families, so far as could be learned, in three generations, four hundred and two dependents; one hundred and sixty-one insane; twenty-one idiots, and one hundred and ninety-eight inebriates. The condition of twenty-five of the inmates of this institution was such as to involve their future in doubt; nineteen will probably go out and provide for themselves; eight may be trained to self-support if promptly removed and placed under proper surroundings; and two hundred and seventy-five are quite certain to burden the public the balance of their lives.

The following were some of the family groups in the institution, at the time of the inquiry: A married man of foreign birth aged seventy-four years, fifteen years an inmate, with his wife sixty-five years of age; served in the English and United States armies twenty-five years, and also three years in the United States navy; is well edu-

cated and temperate ; lost his right arm after being discharged from the service and is wholly dependent ; a married woman thirty-six years of age, said to be abandoned by her husband, with an infant born in the house ; has an older child in the Truant Home ; is fairly educated and will probably soon go out and provide for herself ; a single woman twenty-five years old, one month an inmate, having an illegitimate child with her five years of age ; is well educated and temperate, and it is thought will become self-supporting ; an educated married woman twenty-two years old, abandoned by her husband ; has been in the house about four months, and has a child born in the institution, said to be legitimate ; is temperate and industrious, and seems likely soon to provide for her maintenance ; and a man thirty-two years of age, able bodied but grossly intemperate, and his wife aged twenty-seven years, suffering from general debility ; with them two children, one seven years of age and the other one year old ; have been in the house only a few days, and will probably soon go out.

A few of the other cases examined will next be noted, as showing the general character of the inmates of the institution, and the causes operating to induce pauperism in the county. A widowed woman eighty-eight years old, thirty-four of which have been spent in the poor-house ; has been twice married, both husbands dying in this institution ; is temperate, but uneducated and without relatives or friends to aid her ; a married woman aged thirty years, was seized with epilepsy when twenty years old, abandoned by her husband and consigned to the poor-house, where she has since remained ; has an epileptic sister in the insane asylum, and another who is provided for by friends ; is the mother of one child in the care of an orphan asylum, and will doubtless burden the county through life ; a man thirty-seven years old and totally blind ; was placed in the asylum for the blind when eight years of age, educated and instructed in the trades usually taught this class, and soon after being discharged entered the poor-house of a neighboring county ; has been twenty years in this and other poor-houses, and seems likely to remain dependent ; a weak minded girl twenty years old, illegitimate and born in the poor-house ; was placed in an orphan asylum when a child, but returned in a short time and has spent fourteen years in the institution ; the mother and one brother died paupers, and she will doubtless hereafter burden the public ; a widowed woman fifty-four years of age, well educated but very intemperate ; has been two years an inmate and offers little hope of reformation ; has an intemperate son in the penitentiary, and a daughter who is an inebriate ; an unmarried woman aged thirty-three

years, ten years in the house ; is an habitual drunkard, well educated and said to be a good laborer ; has an illegitimate child provided for in an asylum ; a single man seventy-six years old, entered the poor-house when fifty six years of age ; is uneducated, intemperate and never had a fixed home ; an unmarried man aged seventy-four years, blind from injuries ; has been fourteen years in the house and is entirely friendless ; a married man eighty-seven years of age, feeble and infirm ; is educated and temperate, and has been five years an inmate ; has a wife who is blind, and a daughter eleven years old, who subsist by begging upon the streets ; a single woman recently admitted, twenty-five years old, educated and temperate ; early orphaned and without a fixed home, and is soon to become a mother ; and a married woman aged thirty-eight years, childless and deserted by her husband ; is intelligent and educated, but very intemperate and debased ; has been several times in the penitentiary for drunkenness, and her mental faculties are impaired so as to preclude recovery.

Of the insane under county management, twenty-one were in the poorhouse edifice, and one hundred and twenty five in the asylum building. The former were all of the quiet chronic class, requiring no special supervision. Included in the latter, however, were a considerable number of recent cases. Fifty-six (56) were males and ninety (90) females.

The various phases of insanity in the institution, and the causes operating to produce the disease in the county, may probably be best shown by copying from the notes of the inquiry. A few of the recent cases will first be noticed : An unmarried man twenty five years old, educated and temperate, insane six months ; father, mother and one maternal aunt said to have been insane ; is quiet and harmless, but offers little hope of recovery ; a married man aged forty years, four months insane, is thoroughly educated and of correct habits, disease progressing rapidly and is probably incurable ; no insanity, as far as known, in other members of the family ; a woman thirty-three years of age, married and the mother of three living children ; is educated, temperate and of good physical organization, and thought to be curable, having been insane only one month ; a single man aged thirty years, insane two months ; is a moderate drinker, well educated, and looked upon as convalescent ; a married woman forty-eight years old, uneducated, childless and intemperate ; has been insane three months, and is not regarded as a favorable case for recovery ; a single man aged thirty six years, one year insane ; is without any education, dissipated, and has led a roving life ; prospects of recovery not encour-

aging; an unmarried woman, twenty-five years old, educated and temperate; insane six months, father paralytic, mother intemperate, and recovery doubtful; a married woman, forty-five years of age, having one living child; is educated but intemperate and filthy; has been insane three months, and deemed to be incurable; a married man aged forty-six years, insane four months; is fairly educated, has been a moderate drinker and an industrious laborer; had a sister who died insane, and his prospects of recovery appear doubtful; and a woman thirty-five years old, married and the mother of four living children; has been insane and under treatment two months without improvement; mother and sister died insane, and her recovery is not deemed probable.

Among the chronic cases were the following: A married man fifty-four years old, temperate and thoroughly educated; before admission here had been in a private asylum, and twice at the State asylum, on each occasion being discharged improved; is subject to frequent paroxysms of excitement, at such times requiring careful supervision; deemed incurable, father and mother having died insane; a man forty-two years of age, insane thirteen years; is married and has two living children, both of whom are in the penitentiary; has been very intemperate and gives no hope of recovery; a married woman sixty-one years of age, and a daughter, single, aged thirty-eight years; the former insane fourteen, and the latter four years, two of which were spent at the State asylum; the mother ignorant and dissipated, the daughter fairly educated and temperate; both are filthy and destructive and looked upon as hopeless cases; a single man, forty-six years old, five years insane; is well educated but grossly intemperate and debased; has led a roving life and been in prison for burglary; is considered incurable; a man aged fifty-one years, unmarried, and insane seventeen years; is of foreign birth, unknown in the county, and will doubtless burden the public through life; a single woman, thirty-six years of age, taken insane when twenty-six years old, spending two years thereafter at the State asylum; is uneducated and intemperate and has an illegitimate child in the poor-house; an unmarried man sixty-six years old, uneducated and intemperate; was admitted to the poor-house when fourteen years of age, and has since been a public charge, and for the past seventeen years insane and an inmate of the asylum; a single man aged thirty-two years, two years insane; is uneducated and very dissipated, and both parents were said to have been intemperate; has led a life of vagrancy and crime, and is likely hereafter to burden the public; and a married woman

forty-five years old, educated and temperate; has two sisters insane, and gives no hope of recovery.

The following conclusions were arrived at regarding the future of the insane of this county: Nine will probably recover; the condition of ten was such as to involve their future in doubt; and one hundred and twenty-seven were deemed to be incurable.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

This county provides for the support of its poor, under contract made, from time to time, by the board of supervisors. The building occupied for the purpose, formerly the property of the county, is situated near Fonda. It has been in use a long time but is in fair condition and comfortably furnished, and has room for about one hundred persons.

The number of paupers under care at the time of the inquiry, including thirteen (13) classed as insane, was forty-four (44); of these twenty-four (24) were males and twenty (20) females, aged as follows: Under sixteen years, seven; between the ages of sixteen and thirty years, nine; between thirty and fifty, thirteen; between fifty and eighty, fifteen, six of the latter being over seventy years old. Four were born in the poor-house; three were received before they had arrived at the age of ten years; seventeen when between the ages of ten and thirty; twelve when between thirty and fifty; and eight after they had passed the age of fifty years. Five had been in the house less than one year; fourteen one year and less than five years; twenty-two five years and less than twenty; and three over twenty years. The entire time spent in the house by all the inmates, it was found, amounted to three hundred and twenty-five years, being for each person an average of 7.39 years.

It appeared from the inquiry that thirty-three of the inmates were natives of New York, and two of other States; six were born in Ireland and two in Germany; in one instance the birthplace could not be ascertained. The fathers of twenty-nine and the mothers of thirty-two were native, and the fathers of thirteen and the mothers of eleven, foreign born; the nativity of the fathers of two and of the mother of one was unknown.

Of the inmates of proper age and having capacity to receive instruction, only eleven had enjoyed the advantages of common school training; two had learned to read and eight to read and write. The remainder were without any education. One man and three women claimed to have been totally abstinent, while in the cases of

six of the former and four of the latter, nothing could be satisfactorily learned regarding their habits. All of the others confessed intemperate practices, and thirteen were said to have been habitual drunkards. The parents of a considerable portion of the inmates were known also to have been intemperate.

This county has never availed itself of the accommodations of orphan asylums, to any considerable extent, in the care of its dependent children, but relied mainly upon placing them direct in families. In the absence of proper opportunities offering so to dispose of them they have been sent, for the time being, to the poor-house. As a consequence, the children from time to time have accumulated in this institution, thus perpetuating pauperism in families, and resulting in great and lasting evils. Of the inmates at the date of the examination, nine were the offspring of pauper fathers and twelve of pauper mothers; eight had pauper brothers and thirteen pauper sisters, and in two cases, both on the paternal and maternal side, the pauperism was found to run back to the third generation. The number of families represented in the institution by the inmates was thirty-six, from which families there had sprung in three generations, as far as could be ascertained, fifty-seven public dependents, twenty-one insane persons, eight idiots and thirty-three inebriates. Ten of those examined were parents having, in all, it was said, twenty-two living children, situated in life as follows: In poor-houses, four; in asylums, one; bound out, three; self-supporting, fourteen.

The following cases, taken from the notes of the inquiry, will serve to show the more prominent causes which have operated to induce pauperism in this county: A woman twenty years old, illegitimate, uneducated and vagrant; has two children in the house aged respectively three years, and six months, both illegitimate, and the latter born in the institution; recently married an intemperate crippled man, formerly a pauper, and the county will doubtless be further burdened with additional progeny; a widowed woman, twice married, aged seventy-five years, and seven years an inmate; is uneducated but temperate and apparently respectable; has one self-supporting child, but is likely to continue a public charge; two feeble minded sisters, the elder aged twenty-one, and the younger fifteen years; the former an inmate of the house eighteen years, and the latter from birth; both maternal grandparents, as well as father, mother and other near relatives, have been paupers, and most of them intemperate; the degeneracy of the family renders it probable that other dependents may spring from it unless stringent precautionary

measures are adopted; a single woman twenty years old, blind since five years of age, and two brothers aged respectively fifteen and nine years, the former epileptic and the latter idiotic, offspring of consanguineous marriage and three years inmates; both father and mother and three other of their children have been paupers, the parents being uneducated and grossly intemperate; the entire family physically and mentally degenerated from long practices of dissipation and debauchery, some of its members being found in the poor-house of an adjoining county, and the public seems likely to be largely burdened with its support until wholly extinct; a man and his wife, the former fifty six years of age and the latter thirty-eight; admitted to the house, with one child, eleven years ago, since which time three children have been born to them, the two youngest being in the institution; the man of good intellect but uneducated, intemperate and crippled; the woman of pauper descent, shiftless and ignorant but the children fairly intelligent; a man seventy-four years old, twice married but childless; had no opportunities for an education and formed habits of dissipation in early life; has been an inmate three years, prior to which he served a short term in the penitentiary, and is not probable to reform; a weak minded woman, mulatto, forty-five years old, father intemperate and mother ignorant and debased; has been six years an inmate and is wholly dependent; and a married man sixty years of age, three of which have been spent in the institution; is well educated but intemperate and debased; has been frequently in jail and once in the penitentiary for drunkenness, and is deemed incorrigible.

This county has made no special provision for its chronic pauper insane, but avails itself mainly of the State accommodations for this class. The following were among those under county care at the time of the inquiry: An unmarried man fifty years old and twenty years insane; is educated and temperate and causes little trouble; was in the State prison for theft before taken insane, but has not been at the State asylum; a man thirty years of age, single, and insane ten years; was at the State asylum for a time without improvement, and is wholly dependent; the mother died a pauper, and an idiot brother eighteen years old has been in the house since ten years of age; a single woman aged forty years, well educated and temperate; has been insane eight years, two of which were passed at the State asylum; is very quiet and labors to a considerable extent, but considered incurable; an unmarried woman forty five years old, insane three years without having been at the State asylum; is fairly

educated, and once possessed property but lost it through improvidence; is now entirely dependent, and offers no hope of recovery; a married woman aged fifty years, insane twenty-two years and abandoned by her husband; was under treatment at the State asylum in the early stage of the disease without improvement, and will probably remain a public burden through life; and a single man thirty years old, ten years insane, two of which were spent at the State asylum and eight in this house; the mother and one brother died paupers, yet no other members of the family are known to have been insane; is quiet and harmless but wholly dependent and regarded as incurable.

The following conclusions formed as to the probable future of the inmates of this house, show their general helplessness and also the extent of the burden thrown upon the county for their care hereafter: The condition of four was such as to render their future doubtful; two, it was thought, might be trained to self-supporting labor if soon removed and given proper opportunities; and thirty-eight appeared quite sure to remain dependent the remainder of their lives.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

The various departments of charities, constituting the alms-house of New York county and city, are situated mainly upon the several islands formed by the Harlem and East rivers, and are under the general control of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction of New York, who also direct the management of the penitentiaries, work-houses and city prisons. The following is a list of those several institutions: Alms-house proper, hospital for incurables, New York city lunatic asylum, epileptic and paralytic hospital, New York city asylum for the insane, nurseries and nursery hospitals, idiot asylum, and infant hospital. Besides these institutions there are also Bellevue hospital, at the foot of Twenty-sixth street, East river; the charity and small-pox hospitals, on Blackwell's island; and the relapsing fever hospital, on Hart's island. As these latter institutions are devoted mostly to the treatment of cases who, upon recovery, go out and provide for themselves, no examination of their inmates was conducted.

The Alms-house proper.—This institution, devoted to the care of the aged, is situated on Blackwell's island, and consists of a department for males and a department for females. The former contained five hundred and seventy-five (575) and the latter five hundred and twenty-four (524) inmates. In these numbers are included one hun-

dred and forty six (146) blind persons, generally aged, provided for in separate wards and under special supervision. The buildings are substantial stone structures, and although in use a long time, they are in fair preservation. The entire department has accommodations for about twelve hundred persons. Of those under care at the time of the inquiry it was thought that nine hundred and fifty-eight, or nearly eighty-eight per cent, would probably burden the public the remainder of their lives. The condition of the others was such as to offer but little hope that any considerable portion of them would, hereafter, become self-supporting citizens.

The Hospital for Incurables is situated on Blackwell's island, near the almshouse proper. The buildings are single-story pavilions, built of wood, and have room for about one hundred and twenty five patients. The number under care at the time of the examination, was one hundred and five (105), of whom fifty-one (51) were males and fifty four (54) females. All except three were over forty years old, and thirty had passed the age of eighty years; thirteen were native and ninety-two foreign born. At the time of the inquiry they had spent an aggregate of five hundred and fifty-six years in the institution, an average of nearly five and one-third years to each person. It seemed quite probable that the entire number would continue to be dependent hereafter upon public charity.

New York City Lunatic Asylum. — This asylum is located on the northerly extremity of Blackwell's island. The principal building is a stone edifice, erected in 1848, and has room for about six hundred insane. Connected with this are several single-story wooden pavilions, and also a number of other out-buildings appropriated to patients. The whole number of insane under care upon the occasion of the examination was eleven hundred and sixty-five (1,165); of these twenty-seven (27) were males and eleven hundred and thirty-eight (1,138) females; one thousand one hundred and forty-four (1,144) were white and twenty-one (21) colored. The number of native birth was one hundred and seventy-one; of foreign birth, nine hundred and ninety-four. The fathers of three and the mothers of two, only, were born in the United States; the paternal birth of one hundred and forty-seven and the maternal birth of one hundred and forty-six could not be learned. The parents of the others were foreign born.

The following classification as to the ages was made from the records of the institution: Under twenty years old, twelve; between the ages of twenty and forty years, five hundred and ninety-two;

between forty and sixty, four hundred and ninety-seven; over sixty years old, sixty-four. Fifty-three became insane before they had reached the age of twenty years; three hundred and sixty-seven when between the ages of twenty and thirty; three hundred and eighty-seven when between thirty and forty; two hundred and forty-eight when between forty and fifty; seventy-seven when between fifty and sixty; and thirty-three after they had passed the age of sixty years. One hundred and twenty-eight had been under care less than one year; one hundred and sixty-nine one year and less than two years; three hundred and fifty two years and less than five; three hundred and twenty-one five years and less than ten; one hundred and forty ten years and less than twenty; fifty twenty years and less than thirty; six thirty years and less than forty; and one over forty years. The average time which had been spent in the asylum per inmate was 5.62 years, the aggregate time six thousand, five hundred and fifty-seven years.

The probable future of the inmates of this institution, according to the opinion of the resident physician, is as follows: Permanently dependent, seven hundred and thirty-four; will most likely recover and provide for themselves, twenty-two; future doubtful, four hundred and nine.

The Epileptic and Paralytic Hospital is situated near the lunatic asylum, the buildings being of wood and in the pavilion style of architecture. The number of patients in its charge was, males sixty-three (63), females forty-five (45), total one hundred and eight (108). Of these fifty-seven (57) were epileptics, forty-seven (47) paralytics, and four (4) were suffering with other forms of mental diseases. Forty-three were native and sixty-five foreign born. The greatest portion were in middle life, and only fifteen had been in the hospital over five years. The aggregate time spent by all the patients in the institution, at the time of the inquiry, was two hundred and sixty years, being an average of 2.40 years to each person. It was thought that only one was likely to recover, and that fifty-five were hopelessly dependent. The condition of the others was such as to render it extremely doubtful as to their future.

New York City Asylum for Insane.—This institution is a commanding brick edifice, recently erected, situated on Ward's island. It is used exclusively for men, many of the patients having been transferred from the asylum on Blackwell's island. The number of insane under its care at the time of the examination was six hundred and seventy-five (675), of whom seventeen (17) were colored. One

hundred and sixty-one were of native birth, and five hundred and fourteen foreign born, classified as to ages as follows: Under thirty years, one hundred and eighty-one; between the ages of thirty and fifty years, three hundred and ninety-seven; between fifty and seventy, ninety-one; over seventy years old, six. Thirty-five became insane before they were twenty years of age; four hundred and forty-nine when between the ages of twenty and forty years; one hundred and seventy-four when between forty and sixty; and seventeen after they had passed the latter age. One hundred and thirty had been in the institution less than one year; one hundred and twenty-six one year and less than two years; three hundred and eighty-five two years and less than five; and thirty-four over five years. The average time for each person under care had been a little over two years; the aggregate time one thousand four hundred and ninety-seven years.

The records of this asylum regarding the antecedents of the patients, especially as to their educational attainments and habits are kept and preserved with great care. From these the following facts were collected respecting those in the institution at the time of the inquiry: Two hundred and twenty-one had been instructed in the branches taught in common schools; two hundred and thirty-five had learned so as to read and write; one hundred and one so as to read only; and one hundred and eighteen were without any education. Their previous habits appeared to have been as follows: Totally abstinent, thirty; moderate drinkers, one hundred and seventy-eight; periodical drinkers, four hundred and thirty-three; constant drinkers, fifteen; habits unknown, nineteen. The fathers of two hundred and forty-seven and the mothers of three hundred and sixty-seven were said to have been temperate; and the fathers of two hundred and ninety-three and the mothers of one hundred and sixty-five intemperate. The habits of the parents of the others had not been satisfactorily ascertained.

The following conclusions were reached regarding the future of the inmates of this institution: Forty will probably fully recover and provide for themselves; three hundred and sixty-four are quite certain to be dependent upon charity through life; and the condition of two hundred and seventy-one was such as to involve their future in doubt. A few of the latter may recover; others will, doubtless, improve, but the greater portion, it is believed, will hereafter require supervision, and thus burden the public.

The Nurseries and Nursery Hospitals, situated on Randall's

island, consist of a group of buildings devoted to the care and treatment of dependent children. The number of inmates of the nursery at the time of the inquiry was six hundred and eighty-five (685); of the nursery hospitals, two hundred and seventeen (217); total, nine hundred and two (902). Of these one hundred and thirty-three (133) were adult employes, laborers and attendants, and seven hundred and sixty-nine (769) children under sixteen years of age.

As the facts regarding these institutions, based upon the inquiry and personal examinations by the vice-president, have already been communicated to the board, it is not deemed necessary further to refer to them in this report. It may be proper to state that since the inquiry was conducted, the nursery department has been broken up, and the children transferred to the various asylums and other appropriate institutions of the city. The nursery hospitals, however, are still maintained, and have under care a considerable number of sick, feeble and infirm children.

The Idiot Asylum, situated on Randall's island, erected in 1866, is a well-conditioned building, appropriately furnished and surrounded by finely conditioned grounds. It receives both the teachable and unteachable classes, and possesses proper facilities for instruction and custodial care. The number of idiots in the asylum at the time of the examination was one hundred and sixty-five (165), of whom sixty-five (65) were under sixteen years of age. There were also eighteen (18) adult paupers, engaged as laborers; thus making, in all, one hundred and eighty-three (183) inmates. Of those classed as idiots, twenty-seven were suffering from epilepsy and two from general paralysis. One hundred and twenty-seven were native and fifty-six foreign born. The average time of dependence per inmate had been about four and one-third years.

Infant Hospital. — This institution, also situated on Randall's island, is a commodious brick structure, erected in 1868. It receives nursing mothers with their children, and such foundlings and homeless infants as from time to time may be thrown upon the public for care. The number of inmates at the date of the examination was, males, one hundred and fifty-seven (157); females, three hundred and four (304); total, four hundred and sixty-one (461). Of these two hundred and sixty-five were under ten years of age, one hundred and eighty-eight being less than two years old. The number of mothers, nursing women and attendants was one hundred and ninety-six.

The following summary of facts regarding the nativity, duration

of dependence, etc., of those under care were obtained from the records of the institution: Three hundred and nine, or over sixty-seven per cent, were born in the United States. The fathers of three hundred and twenty-six and the mothers of three hundred and sixty were of foreign birth. The birthplaces of the fathers of eighty-seven and of the mothers of fifty-six could not be ascertained. One hundred and six had been dependent from birth, and three hundred and twenty-five had been in the institution less than one year. Thirteen were known to have had pauper fathers, and two hundred and four pauper mothers. Eighty-four were said to be illegitimate. The average time spent in the institution, per inmate, had been less than one year.

The hospital is under the control of a resident physician, and has a number of paid nurses and attendants. Previous to 1868, infants and foundlings were sent to the alms-house and placed under pauper female inmates, and the rate of mortality was exceedingly large; the ratio of deaths under the present system has been greatly diminished, being, it is said, about the same as the rate of infant mortality in the city.

General Summary.—The whole number of pauper inmates in the various departments of the New York alms-house at the time of the examination, it appears, was four thousand six hundred and ninety-eight (4,698); of whom two thousand two hundred and thirty-two (2,232) were males and two thousand four hundred and sixty-six (2,466) females, classified as follows: Homeless children, one thousand and fifteen; women rendered homeless by the abandonment of their husbands, sixty-six; women homeless on account of the death of their husbands, twenty-one; old and destitute persons, four hundred and sixty-seven; permanently disabled persons from disease or sickness, two hundred and eight; temporarily disabled persons, sixty-nine; crippled and deformed, eighty-seven; blind persons, one hundred and fifty-two; deaf mutes, three; insane, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight; idiots, one hundred and seventy-six; epileptics, eighty; paralytics, one hundred and fifty-seven; feeble minded, thirty-four; vagrant, two hundred and eighty-five.

The birthplaces of the inmates of this alms-house were given as follows: New York, one thousand four hundred and sixty-nine; other States of the Union, one hundred and ninety-eight; Canada, twenty-two; other British American provinces, twelve; England, two hundred and seven; Ireland, two thousand and forty; Scotland, forty-five; Wales, three; France, forty-two; Germany, five hun-

dred and seven; other European countries, ninety-one; other countries, thirteen; birthplaces unascertained, forty-nine. The fathers of three hundred and seventy-six and the mothers of three hundred and seventy-nine were natives of the United States; and the fathers of three thousand six hundred and thirty and the mothers of three thousand six hundred and eighty-four were foreign born; the birthplaces of the fathers of six hundred and ninety-two, and of the mothers of six hundred and thirty-five were not known.

The ages of those present at the time of the examination were found to be as follows: Under two years old, one hundred and eighty-eight; between the ages of two and five years, one hundred and seventy-seven; between five and ten years, four hundred and fifty-nine; between ten and sixteen years, two hundred and eighty-one; between sixteen and twenty years, one hundred and twenty-eight; between twenty and thirty years, six hundred and eleven; between thirty and forty years, nine hundred and sixteen; between forty and fifty years, six hundred and ninety-three; between fifty and sixty years, five hundred and ten; between sixty and seventy years, three hundred and ninety-seven; between seventy and eighty years, two hundred and fifty-six; over eighty years of age, eighty-two. One hundred and fifteen had been dependent from birth; one hundred and thirty-two were admitted before they were two years old; two hundred and twenty-four when between the ages of two and five years; five hundred and fourteen when between five and ten years; three hundred and eighty-four when between ten and twenty years; eight hundred and twenty-four when between twenty and thirty years; nine hundred and twelve when between thirty and forty years; six hundred and twelve when between forty and fifty years; four hundred and forty-nine when between fifty and sixty years; three hundred and thirty one when between sixty and seventy years, and two hundred and one after they had passed seventy years of age. One thousand three hundred and seventy-four had been under care less than one year; six hundred and ninety-two one year and less than two years; one thousand four hundred and fifty-four two years and less than five; seven hundred and fifty-one five years and less than ten; three hundred and thirty-seven ten years and less than twenty; seventy-six twenty years and less than thirty; twelve thirty years and less than forty, and two over forty years. The average time under care per inmate was found to have been 3.40 years: the aggregate time fifteen thousand nine hundred and sixty-eight years.

The educational attainments and habits of the adult intelligent inmates of this almshouse, according to the information obtained, were as follows: Five hundred and twenty-one, or only a fraction over fifteen per cent, had enjoyed the advantages of common school instruction; one thousand three hundred and twenty-two had learned to read and write; six hundred and twenty-one could read only, and nine hundred and fifty-three were without any education. One thousand two hundred and twenty-six, or over eighty-six per cent, of the men, and eight hundred and ten, or nearly forty-one per cent, of the women, were said to have been intemperate; and eight hundred and two of the former, and three hundred and eighty-one of the latter, were classed as confirmed drunkards. The former practices of forty-eight of the men and of one hundred and seventy-four of the women, could not be learned. The proportion of the parents of the inmates who had been intemperate, so far as their habits could be ascertained, appeared also quite large.

In the examination of the inmates of this almshouse, it was found extremely difficult to obtain much reliable information regarding their family history. The number of families represented in the institution was said to be four thousand and ninety-two. From these families there had sprung, in three generations, so far as could be ascertained, five thousand one hundred and forty-nine public dependents, two thousand two hundred and fifty-seven insane persons, one hundred and ninety-eight idiots, and three thousand four hundred and ten inebriates. The fathers of seventy-seven, and the mothers of three hundred and ninety-one were paupers; three hundred and eighty-five had pauper brothers, two hundred and fifty-one pauper sisters, fifty-nine pauper uncles, and thirty pauper aunts. The pauperism was traced back to the third generation in only six cases on the paternal, and in ten cases on the maternal side. The number of inmates who were parents was six hundred and eighty-nine; these were said to have two thousand and fifty-eight living children, situated in life as follows: In almshouses, three hundred and eleven; in asylums, twenty-seven; in hospitals, two; in refuges and prisons, thirteen; bound out, eight; self-supporting, one thousand one hundred and thirty-eight; condition unknown, five hundred and fifty-nine.

The following conclusions were reached regarding the future of the inmates of this institution: Two thousand four hundred and seventy-six are quite certain, hereafter, to burden the public; four hundred and seventy-four will probably go out and provide for their mainte-

nance ; six hundred and sixty-three may be trained to self-supporting industries if given favorable opportunities ; and the condition of one thousand and eighty-five was such as to involve their future in doubt.

NIAGARA COUNTY.

This county has made provision for its pauper classes in a substantial stone edifice, situated some three miles from the city of Lockport. The building has recently been thoroughly repaired and improved, and meets very properly the purposes to which it is applied ; it will accommodate and partially classify about one hundred and fifty persons.

The number of paupers under care at the time of the inquiry was : Males, sixty-nine (69) ; females, forty-six (46) ; total, one hundred and fifteen (115). Of these one hundred and nine (109) were white and six (6) colored. The places of birth were ascertained to have been as follows : New York, forty-seven ; other States of the Union, nine ; Canada, six ; England, eight ; Ireland, twenty-nine ; other European countries, sixteen. The fathers of sixteen and the mothers of twenty-seven were of native birth, and the fathers of eighty and the mothers of seventy-one were foreign born. The nativity of the fathers of nineteen and of the mothers of seventeen could not be determined.

At the time of the examination, twenty-six of the inmates were under sixteen years old ; eleven were between the ages of sixteen and thirty years ; thirteen between thirty and fifty ; thirty-eight between fifty and seventy ; twenty between seventy and eighty, and seven had passed eighty years. Two became dependent at birth ; twenty-five before they had arrived at the age of ten years ; sixteen when between the ages of ten and thirty years ; twenty-two when between thirty and fifty ; thirty-seven when between fifty and seventy, and thirteen after they were seventy years old. The duration of the dependence was ascertained to have been as follows : Less than one year, twenty-two ; one year and less than five years, fifty-one ; five years and less than twenty, thirty-six ; twenty years and less than forty, five ; over forty years, one. The entire time of dependence of all the inmates, when the inquiry was made, footed up six hundred and seven years. This would give an average of 5.28 years' dependence for each person then under care.

The inquiry as to the educational attainments of the inmates of this house showed that of those of adult age, thirty-six or nearly forty-four per cent, had been instructed in common schools ; six could read ;

seventeen read and write, and twenty-three were without any education. The proportion of intemperate, as will be seen by the following statement, was exceedingly large: Thirty-eight of the men, or over eighty-four per cent, admitted having formed habits of dissipation. Of the women, ten claimed to have been totally abstinent, while twenty-four, or nearly eighty-five per cent, confessed intemperate practices. Twenty-nine of the men and ten of the women were known to have been confirmed inebriates. A considerable portion of the parents whose habits were ascertained, appeared also to have been intemperate.

There can be no doubt that this county suffers very largely, on account of the failure heretofore to provide for its dependent children otherwise than in the poor-house. It is true, a system of placing such children in families as opportunities offered has existed, but experience has demonstrated that this has been inadequate to provide for the whole of this class. As a result, children from time to time have accumulated in the poor-house, and notwithstanding the effort to keep them separate from the other inmates and educate them to usefulness, they have been thrown more or less in the company of adult paupers, with the serious and lasting evils attending such association. The number of children in the poor-house, at the time of the inquiry, as has been stated, was twenty-six, or nearly twenty-three per cent of all the inmates. An effort was soon thereafter made to remove the children, and provide for their temporary care in the Home for the Friendless at Lockport, and other appropriate institutions, which has since been fully accomplished. It will require considerable time, however, entirely to eradicate the evils arising from the former system existing in the county, regarding this class.

The following summary of facts obtained respecting the inmates of this poor-house, at the time of the examination, shows fully the evils referred to: The number of families represented in the institution was ninety. From these families, so far as could be learned, there had sprung, in three generations, two hundred and seventy-one persons as burdens upon the public and the disturbers of social order. Of these one hundred and forty-nine were paupers; thirteen insane; twelve idiots and ninety-seven inebriates. The fathers of six and the mothers of twenty-three of those under care, belonged to the pauper class, and a large number had brothers, sisters and other near relatives who were, or had been, paupers. In two cases, the pauperism, it was found, had descended through three generations. The number of inmates who were parents was twenty-seven. These were said to

have in all fifty-five living children, of whom eighteen were in poor-houses and five bound out. The condition of one could not be ascertained; the others, it was thought, were self-supporting.

The following were some of the family groups in the institution: A man sixty-two years of age, and his third wife, forty-five years old, with her two children, aged respectively twelve and seven years; the man an inmate six, and the woman and children four years; both the man and wife very intemperate and debased; the children fairly intelligent and attend the school in the house; a weak minded, uneducated single woman, twenty-nine years old, and two illegitimate children, one aged five and the other three years; have been inmates two years, and the mother will probably remain a public burden; the children, if removed, may probably be trained to usefulness; a widowed woman, thirty-three years of age and three children, seven, four, and three years old respectively; have been inmates only a few months; the woman educated, temperate and healthy, and could provide for herself were the children removed; an uneducated, intemperate married woman aged twenty-four years, abandoned by her husband; has one child with her, five, and one three years old; have been inmates only a short time; were the children placed out the mother could maintain herself; a weak minded, ignorant, intemperate married man forty-eight years of age, and his wife, fifty-two years old, a woman of fair intellect, good health, and temperate, and three idiotic children, aged respectively twenty-seven, twenty-five and twenty-three years; the family provided for near the poor-house, by the county, the mother assuming the care of the children, one of whom is blind and one epileptic; they have been thus maintained about four years, and seem likely to continue public burdens; have three other children who are said, at present, to provide for themselves; an unmarried woman, thirty-seven years of age, and an illegitimate child three years old, born in the house; the woman was an inmate of the institution in childhood, was placed out, but afterwards returned, and will probably remain through life; the father, mother, two brothers and one sister, paupers; a woman forty-six years old, abandoned by her husband, and an inmate nine years; has four children in the house, aged respectively nineteen, ten, eight and four years, three of whom were born in the institution; the eldest two years in the house of refuge for truancy, and is now helpless from disease; the others healthy and intelligent, and under proper training might probably be made useful; an aged man and his wife, the former well educated, the latter ignorant, and both intemperate;

have been inmates five years, are childless, and, probably, fixed burdens upon the county; and a married woman twenty-seven years of age, with an illegitimate child one year old; abandoned by her husband soon after marriage, and has since led a vagrant life; has been eight years in the poor-house, and offers no hope of improvement.

Among the other cases in the institution the following may be noted: An unmarried man seventy-two years old, educated and temperate; lost both eyes by a powder blast when twenty-seven years of age, and has since been in the house, being the oldest inmate of the institution; has no friends or relatives living, and is entirely dependant upon the public; a single man, foreign born, aged sixty-five years; came to this county thirty-one years since with a sister, being then totally blind; has been twenty-six years in the house, and as he has no relations to provide for him, is likely to remain a charge upon the county through life; an idiot male, fifty years of age; was brought by his parents from Canada when about twenty-four years old, abandoned by them, and has since been an inmate; is entirely helpless and probably a permanent burden; a man seventy-two years of age, a widower, five years an inmate; is uneducated, very intemperate and has been in jail for drunkenness; has had four deaf-mute children educated in the State institution, three of whom are now living, and provide for themselves; an educated widowed woman eighty-four years old, thirteen years in this and other poor-houses; has been twice married, her last husband being sentenced to State prison during life for crime; is said to have been the mother of twelve children, but has no knowledge as to their condition; has probably led a dissolute life, and is wholly dependent; a colored woman sixty-seven years of age, widowed, and two years an inmate; is educated, temperate, and said to have been industrious; has been blind several years and is without friends to assume the burden of her care; a single man aged fifty-one years, of foreign birth, educated but intemperate; became an inmate of the house on account of disease contracted from exposure six years ago, soon after arriving in this country; is without friends and probably incurable; and a married man sixty-four years old, educated but debauched by intemperate and vicious habits; was once possessed of considerable property, but now wholly destitute; has five children who are said to provide for themselves.

Upon the opening of the State asylum for the chronic insane, the authorities of this county transferred most of those then under local care to that institution. Since then nearly all of this class coming

upon the public for support have been thus provided for, so that, at the time of the inquiry, there were only eight chronic insane, five men and three women, in the county asylum; these were all mild and harmless, and require no special mention.

The examination of the inmates of this house led to the conclusion that four of them only were likely to go out, of their own accord, and provide for themselves. It was thought that five, if soon removed, might be trained to self-supporting industries, while the condition of twenty-six was such that no reliable opinion could be formed as to their future. The others, amounting to nearly seventy per cent of all those under care, it seemed quite certain would hereafter burden the county.

ONEIDA COUNTY.

The Oneida county poor-house is a commodious three-story brick edifice, located near the city of Rome. The building is well arranged for its purposes, kept in good repair, and is furnished with every needed comfort for the inmates. It will accommodate and suitably classify about two hundred and fifty persons. The lunatic asylum situate near the main building is a well built brick structure, comfortably furnished, and has room for about one hundred and fifty patients. The location is pleasant and healthy, and the grounds are finely laid out, underdrained, and ornamented with shrubbery and plants.

When the inquiry was conducted, the entire institution had three hundred and twelve (312) persons under its care. One hundred and eighty (180) of these were in the poor-house proper, and one hundred and thirty-two (132) in the insane department. Of the former, one hundred and ten (110) were males, and seventy (70) females; of the latter, forty-six (46) were males, and eighty-six (86) females; the sexes in the whole institution being thus equally divided. The nativity as shown by the records was as follows: New York, one hundred and twenty-six; other States of the Union, forty; Canada, five; England, nineteen; Ireland, seventy-seven; other European countries, thirty-six; unknown, nine. The fathers of seventy-eight and the mothers of eighty-one were native born. The birthplaces of the fathers of ninety and of the mothers of eighty-seven could not be ascertained. The parents of one hundred and forty-four it thus appears were of foreign birth.

The ages of the inmates of the institution, at the time of the examination, were as follows: Under ten years old, eighteen; between the ages of ten years and twenty, thirteen; between twenty and

forty, ninety-four; between forty and fifty, forty-five; between fifty and sixty, forty-nine; between sixty and seventy, forty-two; between seventy and eighty, thirty-three; over eighty years of age, eighteen. Eight became dependent at birth; thirty-nine before they had reached the age of twenty years; sixty-eight, when between the ages of twenty and thirty years; ninety-seven, when between thirty and fifty; seventy-one, when between fifty and seventy, and twenty-nine after they had passed the latter age. Eighty-eight had been dependent less than one year; ninety-eight, one year and less than five years; one hundred and seven, five years and less than twenty; eighteen, twenty years and less than forty, and one over forty years. The entire time of dependence of all the inmates, at the time of the inquiry, footed up one thousand nine hundred and forty-seven years. This would give an average dependence of 6.24 years per inmate.

The degree of intelligence of the inmates of this house was found to be about the same as the average of this class, in similar institutions, while the proportion of intemperate, especially in the case of the men, appeared unusually large. The following are the facts obtained upon these points: Of the adult inmates of proper capacity to receive instruction, one hundred and twenty, or about forty-two per cent, had enjoyed the advantages of common school training; forty could read only, and the same number had learned so as to read and write; the others, comprising about twenty-nine per cent, were without any education. Twenty-five of the men, and sixty-five of the women, it was said, had been strictly temperate. Of the men, one hundred, or over seventy-one per cent, confessed habits of inebriety, and twenty-six of the women were known also to have been intemperate. The habits of fifteen of the former and fifty-two of the latter could not be ascertained. The proportion of the parents of the inmates classed as intemperate seemed also quite large.

This county was among the first in the State to provide for its dependent children separate from adult paupers. For a number of years arrangements have existed with the various orphan asylums in the city of Utica, by which this class of children have been temporarily maintained and cared for in these institutions, and thence placed in families. The expense, it is said, has been somewhat greater than it would have been to provide for them in the poor-house; but this it is thought, has been more than counterbalanced by the advantages enjoyed by the children, and the facilities with which they have been placed in families, and thus restored to the self-supporting population. As a result of this policy regarding its depend-

ent children, the county is remarkably exempt from pauperism entailed in families, which exists so largely in many of the counties, the source of great social evils, and imposing heavy burdens upon the public. The following facts elicited by the inquiry, and bearing upon this point will serve to show more fully the advantages derived from the policy thus pursued by the county, in respect to its dependent children.

The inmates examined represented two hundred and ninety-eight families, all therefore, except fourteen, being cases of individual pauperism. Five only were the offspring of pauper fathers, and twenty of pauper mothers, and in no instance could the pauperism be traced back to the third generation. The number who were parents was thirty-five, having in all, it was said, seventy-nine living children. Twelve of these, mostly infants, were in poor-houses; eight were in asylums; nine were adopted in families, and forty-nine were providing for themselves. The condition of one could not be definitely ascertained.

Conclusions regarding the probable future of the inmates of this institution were formed as follows: Two hundred and fifty-six seemed quite certain to burden the public the remainder of their lives; seven will doubtless go out and provide for their own maintenance; and twenty-four may become self-supporting. The condition of the others was such as to preclude any definite opinion as to the future.

The following cases, taken from the notes of the examination, may be of interest as showing the general character of the inmates of the institution, and the sources of pauperism in the county. A few of the family groups will first be noticed: A man and his wife, the former aged seventy-three and the latter sixty-one years; the man ignorant and intemperate, the woman fairly educated but nearly blind; have been inmates ten years, are childless and without friends to aid in their support; a married woman of foreign birth, twenty-three years old, abandoned by her husband, and an inmate within three years after her arrival in this country; has three young children, two of whom (twins) were born in the institution soon after her admission; went out thereafter, cohabited a short time with her husband, returned and gave birth to the other child; will be discharged soon, and the children sent to an asylum; three married women, abandoned by their husbands, each with a child as an inmate; two young women, single, each having an illegitimate child in the house; two sisters aged respectively fifteen and twenty-four years and eight years inmates; the younger feeble minded, the elder epileptic; both

likely to remain dependent through life, the father and mother having been paupers; and a widowed woman, eighty years old, with an idiot daughter, thirty five years of age; both inmates twenty years.

Among other cases in the institution, the following may be noticed: A boy thirteen years of age, abandoned by his parents when an infant, and admitted to the house; was transferred to an asylum when three years old, where he remained nine years; was recently returned to the institution on account of diseased eyes, probably entailed from parents, and incurable; father and mother both intemperate, debased and profligate, and with others of their children have been paupers; an unmarried woman thirty-four years old, fourteen of which have been passed in poor-houses; was neglected in early life and formed habits of vagrancy and idleness; is uneducated, notoriously debased, and has been repeatedly in jail for drunkenness; a single woman aged fifty-seven years, admitted to the poor-house when thirty years old; was three years in the house of refuge when a child, and has also been in jail; is intemperate, uneducated, diseased and nearly blind, and doubtless a fixed dependent; a woman eighty-two years of age, and an inmate thirty eight years; is crippled, nearly blind and entirely helpless; a weak minded man, single, uneducated and intemperate; was in the house of refuge when a boy, and for the past ten years has spent most of the time in poor-houses; is thoroughly debased, and will probably burden the public through life; and three young men, all single, fairly educated, and claiming to be out of employment; have been inmates only a short time, and are expected soon to go out and provide for themselves.

The insane under care were wholly chronic cases; and it is the policy of the county to retain all of this class, who become public charges, under local management. Sixty-four were born in the United States, one in Canada, and the others were of foreign birth. Thirteen of the men and thirty-five of the women were said to be temperate; the habits of fifteen of the former and forty-four of the latter could not be ascertained; the others were classed as inebriates.

The following facts regarding the ages of the insane, the duration of the disease, etc., were compiled from the records at the time of the inquiry: Sixteen were under thirty years of age; ninety-eight were between the ages of thirty and sixty years, and eighteen were over sixty years old. Fifty-three were taken insane before they had reached the age of thirty years; fifty-six when they were between the ages of thirty and fifty years; and twenty-three after they had passed the latter age. The whole time spent by them in the institu-

tion summed up one thousand and forty years. This gives an average dependence of 8.06 years, while the average dependence of the inmates of the poor-house proper amounted only to 4.95 years.

The following opinions were held by those in charge as to the probable future of the insane of this institution: One hundred and twenty-seven were looked upon as wholly incurable; three it was thought would recover; while the future of two was regarded doubtful.

ONONDAGA COUNTY.

The Onondaga county poor-house is a massive stone structure commandingly situated at Onondaga Hill, three miles from the city of Syracuse. It has good arrangements for heating, ventilation and bathing, and hospital apartments for the sick. The building throughout is in good repair and appropriately furnished. It will accommodate about two hundred persons. The department for insane, consisting of two buildings, one for men and one for women, is also of stone, situated adjoining the main edifice. It is well furnished and arranged so as completely to separate the sexes, and also enables a partial classification. It affords room for over one hundred patients.

At the time of the inquiry, the poor-house proper contained one hundred and seventeen (117), and the insane department ninety-five (95) inmates; total in the entire institution, two hundred and twelve (212). The sexes were represented as follows: In the poor-house, males, eighty-three (83); females, thirty-four (34); in the insane department, males, thirty-two (32); females, sixty-three (63). The classification according to birth was as follows: New York, seventy-seven; other States of the Union, twelve; Canada, three; Ireland, seventy-nine; other European countries, forty-one. The fathers of seventy-three and the mothers of seventy-six, were native born; and the fathers of one hundred and thirty-eight, and the mothers of one hundred and thirty-five, foreign born. The birth-places of the parents of one could not be ascertained.

The inmates were mostly of mature age, only twenty-one being under thirty years old, and many of them as will be seen, were in advanced life. Eighty-eight, were between the ages of thirty and fifty years; seventy-one between fifty and seventy; twenty-eight between seventy and eighty, and four were over eighty years old. Eleven only became dependent before they had reached the age of twenty years; one hundred and twenty-nine, when between the ages of twenty and fifty; fifty-four, when between fifty and seventy, and eighteen after they had passed seventy years of age. The depend-

ence in forty-nine cases had existed less than one year; in sixty-five cases, one year and less than five years; in eighty-six cases, five years and less than twenty, and in twelve cases, over twenty years. The whole time of dependence of the inmates of the poor-houses had been six hundred and five years; of the insane department, six hundred and thirty-eight years; aggregate dependence, twelve hundred and forty-three years. This gave an average duration of dependence of those in the poor-house, of 5.17 years; of those in the insane department, 6.79 years, and of all 5.86 years. One hundred and seventy-one were regarded as fixed dependents; twenty-two, it was thought, would go out of their own accord and provide for themselves; five were soon to be removed and placed in self-supporting situations; and the condition of fourteen was such as to involve their future in doubt.

The educational attainments of the inmates of this house were found to be far in advance of this class of persons, generally, in the State. The proportion of intemperate appeared unusually large, especially in the case of the men. The facts obtained regarding these points were as follows: One hundred and twenty-one, or nearly sixty per cent, of the adult inmates of proper capacity had been instructed in common schools; fifteen had learned to read only, and eleven could read and write. The remainder were without any education. Of the men, eighty-nine, or over eighty per cent, admitted having formed habits of dissipation, and fifty of these were said to have been confirmed drunkards. Eighteen of the women also confessed to former practices of inebriety. The habits of five of the men and of ten of the women could not be satisfactorily learned. The others claimed to have been heretofore strictly temperate. The proportion of intemperate of the parents of the inmates, so far as their habits were ascertained, appeared quite small.

This county suffers in a comparatively small degree from entailed pauperism. For a number of years, a vigorous system of placing out dependent children has been in operation in the county, and those who could not be thus readily disposed of, have been temporarily provided for in the various asylums of Syracuse. In this way a complete separation of this class of children from adult paupers has been effected, and the line of pauper descent in families broken. The beneficial results of this system is shown in a small ratio of pauperism to the population, in the county, as will be seen by comparison with that of many other counties. The following facts bearing upon this point were elicited by the inquiry: The persons then under care rep-

resented two hundred and nine families, from which it appeared that all except three, were isolated cases of pauperism. The number of public dependents in these families, in three generations, was said to have been two hundred and twenty-five; insane, ninety-eight; idiots, ten; inebriates, one hundred and eighty-five; inmates of penitentiaries and prisons, six. Fifty-one were parents, having in all, ninety-six living children, of whom three were in poor-houses; eight in asylums; one was bound out and seventy-nine were self-supporting. The condition of five could not be ascertained.

The following were the only family groups in the poor-house at the time of the examination: A man aged seventy-six and his second wife, seventy-four years old, the former an inmate one year and the latter eight years; each fairly educated, but grossly intemperate; were aided outside for some time and are now wholly dependent; an unmarried woman forty-two years of age, sixteen of which have been spent in poor-houses; has a weak minded illegitimate girl with her, nine years old, born in the house, and has also two other illegitimate children whose condition is unknown; the woman orphaned when young, neglected thereafter, and early entered upon a life of debauchery and shame; is uneducated and thoroughly depraved, and offers no hope of reformation; a single woman aged thirty-two years, having an illegitimate girl with her three years old; the woman fairly intelligent, but uneducated, vagrant and debased; has been an inmate four years, and her child from its birth; and an unmarried woman twenty-one years of age, one year an inmate with an illegitimate child; said to be educated, temperate and industrious, and likely soon to go out and provide for herself.

Among other cases in the institution the following may be noticed: An unmarried woman forty-eight years old, uneducated and intemperate; has spent six years in this poor-house at various times, being last committed for vagrancy, and has also been in the penitentiary for drunkenness; is healthy, industrious and useful in the institution, but thoroughly incorrigible when at large; a feeble minded woman twenty-five years of age, and unmarried; has been three years in the house, and has an illegitimate child at the idiot asylum; seems probable to burden the public the remainder of her life; a man said to be over one hundred years old, a widower, and an inmate seven years; is educated but very intemperate, and a laborer by occupation; has one child, unable to provide for him, and is therefore wholly dependent; a married man aged seventy-six years, educated and temperate, an inmate only a short time; is in the hospital department,

and entirely helpless; has five children, said to be able but unwilling to provide for his maintenance; a man seventy-three years of age, a widower, and in the house only two weeks; is uneducated, a moderate drinker, and said to have been industrious and saving; has two children in good circumstances who refuse to care for him; is quite infirm, and unable to provide for himself; a boy sixteen years old, the youngest of six children, admitted to the house when ten years of age; is uneducated, nearly blind, and wholly dependent; father and mother intemperate, and with other children have been pauper inmates, and several of them also in the penitentiary; and a man, a widower, aged fifty-five years, eighteen of which have been passed in poor-houses; is well educated, but intemperate and depraved; has ability to provide for himself, yet from habits of drunkenness and debauchery seems probable to burden the public through life.

The insane of this county presented no marked peculiarities. All were chronic cases and many of them had been under care a long time. Forty-eight were native born; one was born in Canada; and forty-seven were of foreign birth. Seventy-seven were regarded as wholly incurable; seven seemed likely to recover; and the future of eleven was thought to be uncertain. As yet the county has declined the State accommodations for the chronic insane, the authorities preferring, for the present at least, to retain this class under local management. The buildings in use are, for the time being, sufficient for the purpose, and the supervision and care seem to be adequate and proper.

ONTARIO COUNTY.

The Ontario county poor house is pleasantly situated about three miles from the village of Canandaigua. It has been in use for several years, but is in good preservation, and has been recently repaired and improved. The grounds are well laid out and planted, and the place has an air of neatness and comfort. The institution will accommodate about one hundred and twenty-five persons.

The number of pauper inmates at the time of the inquiry was, males, seventy-one (71); females forty-two (42); total, one hundred and thirteen (113). Of these sixty-nine were born in the United States, fifty-six being natives of New York; four in England; thirty-five in Ireland, and four in other European countries. The birth-place of one could not be ascertained. The fathers of thirty-seven and the mothers of forty-three were natives; and the fathers of fifty-eight and the mothers of fifty-seven were foreign born. The native-

ity of the fathers of eighteen and of the mothers of thirteen was unknown.

It appeared from the records that seven of the inmates became dependent at birth; twenty-one before they had reached the age of ten years; thirty-four when between the ages of ten and forty years; thirty-three when between forty and sixty; fifteen when between sixty and eighty; and three after they had passed eighty years of age. When examined twenty-three were under the age of sixteen years; thirty-seven were between the ages of sixteen and fifty; thirty-four between fifty and seventy; and nineteen were over seventy years old. Fourteen had been dependent less than one year; forty-three one year and less than five years; seventeen five years and less than ten; twenty-six ten years and less than twenty; and thirteen more than twenty years. The whole time spent by all of them in poor-houses, aggregated eight hundred and eighty-seven years: equivalent to an average of 5.85 years to each person.

As will be seen by the following statements this county suffers largely from entailed pauperism, and the grouping of families in its poor-house: Twelve of the inmates had pauper fathers; twenty-six, pauper mothers; sixteen, pauper brothers, and eighteen, pauper sisters. In two instances, both on the paternal and maternal side, the pauperism had descended in an unbroken line through three generations, and the pauper entailment in these families was still going on. The inmates represented ninety families, from which it was ascertained there had sprung, in three generations, one hundred and sixty-eight public dependents; twenty-six insane persons; twelve idiots, and one hundred and three inebriates. Twenty-six of those under care were parents, having in all, it was said, sixty-three living children. Of these, nineteen were in poor-houses; five bound out; thirty-eight self-supporting, and the condition of one was not known.

The educational attainments of the inmates of this house and their habits, are shown by the following statement: Of those of adult age and capacity for instruction, thirty-seven, or about forty four per cent, had attended common schools; fourteen of the others had learned to read; seven to read and write, and twenty-six were without any education. Forty-three of the men, or nearly eighty per cent, and ten of the women, or over thirty-three per cent, were known to have been intemperate; and nine of the former and sixteen of the latter, professed total abstinence. The habits of two of the men and of four of the women could not be ascertained. A large portion of the parents was said to have been also intemperate.

Until quite recently and since the inquiry was instituted, no separation of the dependent children of this county from the adult paupers was effected. It had been the practice of the authorities to admit this class of children to the poor-house, whether orphaned or having parents living, train and educate them in a school maintained on the grounds of the institution, and thence place them in families as opportunities presented. A portion of them in this way were absorbed into the self-supporting population, and became useful members of society, but large numbers, upon the first discouragement in their new relations, returned to the institution again to burden the county, and many of them through life. The system recently adopted by the county in providing temporarily, in the asylums at Canandaigua, for such children as cannot readily be placed in families, is said, thus far, to have worked satisfactorily and with good results. The county, however, still suffers to a large degree from the evils growing out of the former practice regarding this class, and which will require a long time fully to eradicate. These evils may be best observed by reference to some of the pauper families in the institution at the time of the examination, the more prominent of which were the following: A man and his wife aged respectively sixty-five and fifty-five years, the former eighteen and the latter twenty-five years in the house; the man uneducated, intemperate and shiftless, said to have been in several other poor-houses, and also repeatedly in jail for drunkenness; the woman temperate and industrious, but feeble and infirm; have one child, formerly an inmate, but at present in family care; two feeble minded brothers, one aged forty and the other thirty years; the former an inmate twenty-five years, and the latter from birth; the father intemperate, idle and vagrant, the mother weak minded and died a pauper; a man forty-six years old, uneducated and intemperate, his wife thirty-two years of age, and a boy and a girl aged respectively thirteen and nine years; the man an inmate fifteen years, the woman and boy each ten years, and the girl from birth; have two other children who have been inmates, one of whom is now self-sustaining, the condition of the other being unknown; the family aided outside before admission, is thoroughly debased and seems likely to continue to burden the public; a feeble minded married man aged fifty-five years, and a son, an idiot, twenty years old; the former an inmate since thirty-five years of age, and the latter from birth; the wife, formerly a pauper, is said to be intelligent and now provides for herself; a woman aged thirty-five years, admitted to the house with her husband, intemperate, when twenty-one years old; has a legitimate feeble minded child,

six years of age, born in the institution, and since being widowed has given birth to two illegitimate children who are also inmates; the woman weak minded, uneducated and debased, seems likely to burden the county through life, and probably with additional progeny; a married woman aged fifty-three years, admitted when thirty-eight years old with her husband and a female child, then one year of age; has two older children said to be self-supporting; the husband intemperate and thriftless, but at present provides for himself; a woman forty-three years of age, married, educated, temperate and industrious, abandoned by her husband, said to be intemperate and depraved; has been an inmate one year with five children, one boy and four girls, aged respectively nine, seven, six, four and two years; children fairly intelligent and if relieved of their care, the mother could procure her own maintenance; a brother and sister, colored, the former aged eight and the latter six years, two years inmates; the parents intemperate, indolent and debased; the children intelligent and may be trained to support themselves; a married man sixty-six years of age, with a son twenty-one years old, inmates six years; the former uneducated, intemperate and infirm, the latter feeble minded and both probably fixed dependents; a widowed woman aged forty years, fairly educated and seemingly respectable, an inmate one year with an intelligent male child twelve years old; has four other children, three of whom have also been in the house, one at present being out on trial, and the others maintained by relatives; is capable of self-supporting labor, and were her child removed would doubtless take measures to provide for herself; and a married woman twenty-six years of age, frequently in jail for intoxication, two years an inmate with a male child three years old, and an infant girl aged two months; led a vagrant life in childhood, the father, mother and four sisters being paupers; is debased and thoroughly degraded by sensual and immoral practices, and gives little promise of reformation; the husband said to be able, but declines to provide for her support.

A few of the individual cases examined will now be noticed: A colored man, widower, and said to be one hundred and eleven years of age, providing for his support by his labor until within the past two years; is fairly educated, has been a habitual drinker from early life, and possesses all of his natural faculties nearly unimpaired; has no children and is hopelessly dependent; a single man sixty-two years old, of foreign birth, one year in the country, and recently admitted to the house; is well educated but intemperate and has led a roving life; has no relatives in the country, and appears quite

probable to continue a public charge; a girl eighteen years of age, unmarried, and only three months in the house; is well connected, prepossessing in appearance, but shameless in conduct; was early orphaned, and has led a roving vagrant life; is soon to become a mother and offers no hope of reformation; a widowed woman seventy-five years old, twenty-five of which have been spent in this poor-house; is educated and temperate, and has four self-supporting children, but they make no provision for her maintenance; and a single man aged thirty-one years, under sentence as a vagrant; has been in poor-houses and jails most of the time for the past eight years, and seems likely hereafter to burden the public.

The future of the inmates of this institution it seems probable will be as follows: Permanently dependent, ninety-one; will go out and provide for themselves, six; may be made self-supporting if removed and placed under proper influences, nine; future doubtful, seven.

This county began to transfer its chronic insane to the custody of the State upon the opening of the Willard Asylum, and now has some fifty of this class under care in that institution. The number in the poor-house at the time of the examination was ten, seven men and three women. These were all quiet, harmless cases, and receive no special attention.

ORANGE COUNTY.

This county, at the time of the inquiry, had two hundred and eighteen (218) paupers, in all, under local care, as follows: In the Orange county poor-house one hundred and sixty (160); in the Newburgh city and town alms-house, fifty-eight (58). Of these one hundred and ten (110) were males and one hundred and eight (108) females. The county poor-house contained thirty (30), and the city and town alms-house four (4) colored inmates.

Orange County Poor-house.—This institution is situated about three miles from the village of Goshen. The building is a substantial stone edifice, in good repair and furnished with modern conveniences. It will accommodate about two hundred persons.

The inmates at the date of the examination were divided as to sex as follows: Males, seventy-eight (78); females, eighty-two (82). One hundred and seventeen were natives of New York, and three of other States of the Union; thirty-eight were foreign born; and the birthplaces of two could not be determined. One hundred and four of the parents, or sixty-five per cent, were of native birth.

The ages of the inmates were ascertained to be as follows: Under

sixteen years, twenty-nine; between the ages of sixteen and forty, thirty-seven; between forty and seventy, fifty-two; between seventy and eighty, thirty-two; over eighty years of age, ten. Fourteen had been paupers from birth; seven became dependent before they were two years old; eleven when between the ages of two and ten years; thirty-two when between ten and thirty; thirty-nine when between thirty and fifty; forty when between fifty and seventy, and seventeen after they had passed the latter age. Thirteen had been inmates less than one year; seventy, one year and less than five years; thirty-one, five years and less than ten; twenty-five, ten years and less than twenty; nine, twenty years and less than thirty; ten, thirty years and less than forty; and two over forty years. The time of dependence of all the inmates summed up one thousand and sixty-five years. This would give an average dependence of 6.66 years to each person.

The examination showed that a large number of the inmates of this institution had become objects of charity on account of old age, sickness, and other causes, over which they had no control, but a considerable portion of them, it seemed, had sunk to the line of public dependence by reason of vicious practices and indulgences which if avoided would probably have saved them from pauperism. As a class they were generally ignorant and intemperate, and many of them debased and depraved. This will be observed by the following summary of facts obtained upon these points: Of those of adult age and capacity to profit by instruction, only thirteen, or less than eleven per cent had a common school education. Twenty had learned to read, and forty-seven could read and write. The others were without any education. All except six of the men and twenty-one of the women, so far as their habits could be ascertained, were said to have been intemperate. The proportion of intemperate among the parents was also found to be quite large.

A very prolific source of pauperism in this county has been the association heretofore of dependent children with adult paupers. Until within a short time, and since the inquiry was conducted, it has been the practice to provide for this class of children of the county at the poor-house, until homes could be secured for them in families. A school was maintained at the institution, and every endeavor possible made to educate and train the children to usefulness, but generally, it is said, with poor success, many of them after being placed out returning to the poor-house, thereafter to burden the county through life. Under the present system, the children are

for the time being provided for in asylums, subject to the supervision of the superintendent of the poor, and from these institutions are transferred to family homes as situations offer. This system thus far has worked satisfactorily, and the results are said to be gratifying. A considerable time must intervene, however, before the evils arising from the former practice regarding the care of dependent children of the county are fully eradicated. These evils will be clearly seen by the following facts obtained by the inquiry respecting the inmates of the institution then under care:

The number of families represented by the inmates was one hundred and thirty. According to the records there had sprung from these families, in three generations, two hundred and forty-three paupers, twenty-one insane, thirteen idiots, and one hundred and sixteen inebriates. Of those then in the institution, nine had pauper fathers, thirty-one pauper mothers, six pauper grandfathers, three pauper grandmothers, nineteen pauper brothers, eighteen pauper sisters, four pauper uncles, and nine pauper aunts. The number who were parents was twenty-nine. They were said to have sixty-one living children, situated in life as follows: In poor houses, twenty-five; bound out, four; self-supporting, twenty-nine; condition unknown, three.

The following were some of the more notable pauper families in the institution at the time of the examination: A woman, widowed, eighty years old, educated and temperate; admitted with her husband, since deceased, and three female children, two of whom are dead, twenty years ago; a daughter forty-four years old, ignorant and depraved, married at nineteen, now widowed; had three children by her husband, one only being living, and subsequently four illegitimate children, all of whom are dead; two granddaughters, one twenty-four, and the other thirteen years of age; the former single, uneducated, ignorant and debased, and the latter an idiot; and a great granddaughter, three years old, illegitimate, also an idiot and blind; two brothers, aged respectively sixteen and twelve, inmates three years; the older uneducated, vicious, and depraved, the younger an idiot; the father intemperate, the mother dead; a widowed woman, twenty-eight years of age, educated and temperate, one year an inmate; has five children, one self-supporting, one bound out, one aided in a family, and two in the poor-house, the youngest, an infant, being illegitimate; is industrious and healthy, and will probably soon provide for herself; an unmarried woman, twenty years old, with an illegitimate child, and her sister, aged thirty-six years, with two ille-

gitimate children; both women feeble minded and uneducated, and probably permanent burdens upon the county; a man, eighty years, single, uneducated and intemperate, and his sister, seventy-eight years old, a widow having three self-supporting children; the former an inmate two, and the latter ten years; both feeble and infirm, and seem likely to burden the public through life; an unmarried woman, forty years of age, with an illegitimate child four years old, born in this house; the child healthy and intelligent, and if removed the mother might provide for herself; a married woman aged twenty-five years, abandoned by her husband, an inmate four years; has two children with her, the youngest being illegitimate and born in the house; is educated, but intemperate and depraved, and offers little hope of reformation; a widowed woman, fifty years old, uneducated and intemperate, and her daughter, twenty-one years of age, inmates two years; the former feeble and infirm, the latter an epileptic, and both hopelessly dependent; an unmarried woman twenty-two years of age, an inmate five years, with an illegitimate child; is ignorant, idle and vagrant, and will probably entail further burdens upon the county; two brothers, aged respectively sixteen and ten years, inmates one year, abandoned by their parents, said to be intemperate and vagrant; are fairly intelligent, and if removed might probably be trained to usefulness; and a man eighty-four, with his wife eighty-two years of age; both educated and industrious, but the former very intemperate; have been aided outside several years, are childless, infirm and wholly dependent.

Among the single cases under care at the time of the inquiry, the following may be noted: A weak minded single woman, forty-six years old, and an inmate since two years of age; is entirely dependent, the parents having died paupers; an unmarried man, eighteen years of age, in the house five years; both parents, maternal grandfather, and one brother have been paupers; is fairly intelligent, has learned to read and write, and if secured a good situation might be made useful; a single woman, twenty-one years old, educated, industrious and temperate; has been an inmate thirteen years, and her mother, a brother and a sister, have also been paupers; is crippled, but free from vices, and under favorable surroundings might provide for herself; a widowed woman, aged seventy years, ten of which have been spent in this institution; has two self-supporting children, and one child in a poor house in an adjoining State; is infirm, helpless, and wholly dependent; a boy, seventeen years old, illegitimate, vagrant and depraved, the mother having been a pauper; has been

an inmate seven years, and gives little promise of reformation ; and a girl aged ten years, admitted when six years old, on account of the death of her parents ; is intelligent, and might be trained to usefulness if removed and placed under proper surroundings.

This county early began the transfer of its chronic insane to the State institution for this class. The number under county care at the time of the inquiry, was only fifteen, most of whom were quiet, harmless cases. Since then the county has erected a building adjoining the poor-house and appropriately furnished it with the view of retaining its chronic insane under local management. It has in all about fifty-five of this class, provided for at the public expense.

The following conclusions were reached regarding the probable future of the inmates of this house, at the time of the examination : Permanently dependent, one hundred and sixteen ; will go out and provide for themselves, seven ; may become self supporting if removed and placed under proper influences, nineteen ; future doubtful, eighteen.

Newburgh City and Town Alms house.— This institution, designed for the poor of Newburgh city and town, is located about two miles from Newburgh, and is entirely distinct in its management from the county poor-house. The building is a well designed brick edifice, pleasantly situated, and supplied with every convenience and comfort requisite for its purposes. It will accommodate about one hundred persons.

Of those under care at the time of examination, thirty-two (32) were males, and twenty six (26) females, classified by birth as follows : United States, thirty ; England, six ; Ireland, seventeen ; Germany, one ; places of birth unknown, four. Eleven were under sixteen years of age ; twelve were between the ages of sixteen and forty ; twenty-one between forty and seventy ; nine between seventy and eighty ; and five were over eighty years old. Fifteen became dependent before they had attained the age of twenty years ; thirteen, when between the ages of twenty and forty ; twelve, when between forty and sixty ; sixteen, when between sixty and eighty ; and two after they had passed the age of eighty years. Twelve had been under care less than one year ; thirteen, one year and less than two years ; fifteen, two years and less than five ; seventeen, five years and less than twenty ; and one over forty years. The average time of dependence per inmate, it appeared, had been 4.38 years ; the aggregate two hundred and fifty-four years.

The greater portion of the inmates of this institution, it was ascertained, were ignorant, and the ratio of intemperate also appeared to

be quite large. Of those of adult age only one had enjoyed the advantages of thorough training in school; five had learned to read, and twenty-six to read and write. The education of the others had been wholly neglected. Two of the men and four of the women claimed to be strictly temperate; twenty-two of the former and seven of the latter were known to be intemperate; and the habits of three of the men and six of the women could not be ascertained. Thirty-five were looked upon as fixed dependents; twenty-two, it seemed, might be trained to self-supporting industries; and the future of one was regarded as doubtful.

The number of families represented by the inmates of this institution was fifty-one. The burdensome and disturbing classes of society produced by these families in three generations, so far as could be learned, had been as follows: Public dependents, sixty-six; insane persons, seven; idiots, three; inebriates, thirty-nine. Five were parents, said to have in all fourteen living children. Of these, eight were in poor-houses, and three self-supporting. The condition of the others was unknown.

A few of the cases under care at the time of the inquiry will now be noticed: A man ninety-four years of age, a widower, seven years in the institution; is uneducated, intemperate, childless and wholly dependent; a widowed woman thirty-five years old, an inmate one year, with three children aged respectively six and four years, and five months, the latter illegitimate and born in this house; is ignorant, intemperate and depraved, and likely to continue a public burden; a married woman thirty-six years of age, abandoned by her husband, and recently admitted with three children, the eldest aged eleven and the youngest six years; the woman uneducated and an inebriate; the children comely and intelligent, and might be trained to usefulness, if removed to proper surroundings; a woman thirty years old, divorced, and two years an inmate; has two children in the house, one aged nine, and one two years, the latter being illegitimate; is intemperate, uneducated and vagrant, and gives little promise of reformation; two sisters, aged respectively fifty-two and sixty-six years, the former feeble minded, the latter nearly blind; the younger an inmate five, and the elder ten years; both uneducated, given to inebriety, and regarded as fixed dependents; and a boy fourteen years old, an orphan, lately received on account of sickness; is intelligent and well behaved, and likely soon to recover and provide for himself.

The institution has separate apartments for the chronic insane, but the authorities send most of this class to the appropriate State asylum.

The number under care at the time of the inquiry was seven. These were mild, quiet cases, none of whom presented any features worthy of special mention.

ORLEANS COUNTY.

The poor-house of this county is situated about three miles from the village of Albion. It is a small brick structure, much worn, and has no proper conveniences for its purposes. The authorities, it is said, design to erect a more commodious and suitable building at an early day.

There were fifty-eight (58) persons in this house at the time of the inquiry, being supported at the public expense. Of these, thirty-six (36) were males, and twenty-two (22) females, classified by birth as follows: United States, forty-two; Ireland, eleven; other European countries, three; places of birth unknown, two. The birth of the parents, as far as could be ascertained, appeared also to be largely native.

The examination showed more intelligence in the inmates of this house than is usually found in this class of persons in such institutions; and that a large portion of them had been reduced to pauperism by vicious practices and indulgences, who, otherwise, might probably have been self-supporting. The following information was gained upon these points: Of those of mature age, twenty-eight, or nearly sixty-one per cent, had been fairly educated; two of the others could read; and four could read and write. Twenty-four of the men, or eighty per cent, were known to have been intemperate, of whom sixteen were classed as confirmed drunkards; and seven of the women, or over forty two per cent, confessed having formed habits of inebriety. The proportion of intemperate of the parents, so far as their habits could be ascertained, appeared quite small.

The following facts regarding the ages of the inmates of this institution, the period of life in which the dependence commenced, and the duration of the pauperism were obtained by the inquiry: Six were under sixteen years of age; eight were between the ages of sixteen and forty; twenty-two between forty and sixty; twenty one between sixty and eighty; and one was over eighty years old. Three had been dependent from birth; eight became public charges before they had reached the age of twenty years; twelve, when between the ages of twenty and forty years; thirty, when between forty and seventy; and five after they had passed seventy years of age. Eighteen had been in the house less than two years; thirteen, two years and less than five; twelve, five years and less than ten; eleven, ten years and

less than thirty; three, thirty years and less than forty; and one over forty years. The summing up showed an aggregate dependence of all the inmates amounting to four hundred and forty-seven years, giving an average dependence of 7.71 years to each person.

A department for children was being maintained by this county at the time of the inquiry, on the grounds of the poor-house. This was soon after broken up, the children then under care being transferred to asylums or placed in families; and since then, all of this class thrown upon the public for support, have been thus provided for. The effects of the former practice regarding the care of children are still seen in the county in the form of entailed pauperism, the evils of which will doubtless be felt for considerable time. Of the persons examined, three were the offspring of pauper fathers, and six of pauper mothers; and seven had pauper brothers, and five, pauper sisters.

The inmates were representatives of fifty families, from which, it was ascertained, there had sprung in three generations the following burdensome, unfortunate and turbulent classes of society: Public dependents, seventy-six; insane persons, twelve; idiots, seven; inebriates, fifty-three. Sixteen were said to be parents having in the whole thirty-one living children. Of these, six were in poor-houses, one was indentured, and twenty-two were self-supporting. The condition of two could not be ascertained.

The following were among the family groups in the house at the time of the inquiry: A married woman, colored, thirty years of age, and her illegitimate child four months old; is ignorant, vicious and degraded, and offers no promise of reformation; has two other children, one bound out, and one self-supporting; a man and his wife aged respectively fifty-eight and forty-four years, and their daughter thirteen years of age, inmates four years; the parents educated but debased by habits of inebriety and debauchery; have both been in the work-house for drunkenness, and seem likely to continue public burdens; the child intelligent, and under proper corrective agencies might be trained to usefulness; and a man seventy-five years old, and his wife fifty seven years of age, the former an inmate five and the latter six years; both fairly educated, but dissolute and intemperate, childless, and wholly dependent.

A few of the single cases examined will next be noticed: An unmarried man sixty-five years old, foreign born, uneducated and intemperate, twenty-three years an inmate; is incapacitated for labor from practices of debauchery, and classed as a fixed dependent; a man aged seventy-three years, a widower, nine years in the house; is ignorant,

intemperate and childless, and has lost all trace of relatives; has repeatedly been in jail for drunkenness, and seems probable to burden the public through life; a single man forty-seven years of age, uneducated, intemperate, and nearly blind; entered the poor-house of a neighboring county when eighteen years old, and since then has led a vagrant life, alternating most of the time between poor-houses and jails; has been in this house about one year, and being helpless will doubtless remain a public charge; an unmarried woman forty-nine years of age, educated but intemperate, five years an inmate; is feeble and infirm, and gives little hope of recovery; a single woman aged seventy-five years, said to have been in the house fifty years; has had three illegitimate children all of whom are dead; is feeble minded, ignorant, nearly helpless, and wholly dependent; a woman forty-five years old, widowed, and an inmate ten years; father, mother and one sister have been paupers; is fairly educated and temperate, but infirm and a fixed burden; and an unmarried woman believed to be nearly one hundred years old, thirty of which have been spent in this house; is infirm and helpless, entirely friendless and totally dependent.

This county has no accommodations for its chronic insane, it being the purpose of its authorities to send all of this class requiring special supervision to the appropriate State asylum. The number of insane in the house at the time of the inquiry was five, of whom two were men, and three women. They were all quiet, harmless cases, mingling freely with the other inmates, and were said to be good laborers.

The future of the inmates of this institution, it is believed, may be summed up as follows: Permanently dependent, fifty-two; likely to go out and provide for themselves, two; future doubtful, four.

OSWEGO COUNTY.

At the time of the inquiry there were one hundred and fifteen (115) paupers being supported in this county under local management, as follows: In the Oswego county poor-house seventy-one (71); in the Oswego city alms-house forty-four (44). The sexes were, males sixty-three (63); females fifty-two (52).

Oswego County Poor-house. — This is a plain, two-story and high basement brick edifice, containing modern improvements for heating, ventilation and bathing, and planned to accommodate one hundred persons. It is pleasantly situated near the village of Mexico. The lunatic asylum is also of brick, and furnishes room for about fifty patients. The grounds are finely laid out and planted, and the place has a neat and inviting appearance.

Of the inmates then under care thirty-six (36), eighteen (18) males, and eighteen (18) females, were in the poor-house proper; and thirty-five (35), nineteen (19) males and sixteen (16) females, in the insane department. These were classified by birth as follows: United States, forty-five; Canada, two; England, five; Ireland, fifteen; Germany, one. The birthplaces of three were unknown. The parentage of the inmates, as far as could be ascertained, was also mainly native.

All of the inmates except one were over sixteen years of age. Twenty-five were between the ages of sixteen and forty years; twenty-seven between forty and sixty; fifteen between sixty and eighty; and three had passed the latter age. One had been dependent from birth; four became public charges when they were between the ages of ten and twenty years; seventeen when between twenty and thirty; twenty-nine when between thirty and fifty; fourteen when between fifty and seventy; and six after they were seventy years old. The dependence in eight cases had existed less than one year; in twenty-seven cases, one year and less than five years; in twenty-one cases, five years and less than ten; in fourteen cases, ten years and less than thirty; and in one instance over thirty years. The whole time spent in the institution by all the inmates was ascertained then to have been four hundred and seventy-five years, equivalent to 6.69 to each person.

The inmates of this institution in intelligence were above the average of this class of persons, thirty-nine, or over sixty-six per cent of those of adult age having been educated in common schools. The following facts were obtained regarding their habits: Twenty of the men and eight of the women were known to have been intemperate; and eleven of the former and two of the latter were classed as confirmed inebriates. The habits of two of the men and four of the women were not known; and but little could be ascertained respecting the habits of the parents.

The authorities of this county for a number of years have looked with great care after the welfare of its unfortunate and dependent children. A considerable portion of these are placed directly in families, and the others are sent to the Oswego Orphan Asylum, and thence transferred to homes, as good situations from time to time are secured. Under this system the children are cared for entirely separated from adult paupers, and thus reared and trained to usefulness. The following facts elicited by the inquiry are of interest as bearing upon this point: Fifteen of the inmates were parents, having in all twenty-seven living children. Of these one only, an infant, was in

the poor-house; three were in asylums; three bound out; and nineteen were self-supporting. The condition of one could not be definitely ascertained.

The number of families represented in the institution was seventy. The number of persons in these families, in three generations, known to have been dependent upon public charity, was ninety-seven; the number of insane, forty-two; idiots, twenty; inebriates fifty-one. Three were the offspring of pauper fathers; six of pauper mothers; and in one instance the pauperism had descended through three generations. Sixty-eight were regarded as fixed dependents, and the future of three was looked upon as doubtful.

A few of the cases in the poor-house department will now be noticed: A man sixty-eight years old, educated and industrious, but intemperate, five years an inmate; is a widower, has two self-supporting children, yet likely to remain a public burden; a man aged sixty-nine years, six of which have been spent in this, and one in the poor-house of an adjoining county; is well educated and intelligent, but intemperate, licentious and debased; has five children, said to provide for themselves, but seems probable to burden the county through life; an unmarried man, eighty-nine years of age, thirteen years an inmate; is educated and industrious, but debased by intemperate habits and wholly dependent; a married woman deserted by her husband; is the mother of two children, one being in an asylum and the other bound out; has been an inmate only a short time, but gives little promise of becoming self-supporting; a woman aged eighty-three years, forty-two years a widow, and four years in the house; is educated, industrious and temperate, but infirm and hopelessly dependent; and an unmarried woman, twenty-nine years of age, born in the poor-house of a neighboring county; has had five illegitimate children, one of whom only is living; the father, mother and five sisters have been paupers; is ignorant, shiftless and vagrant, and gives no hope of reformation.

The insane under care at the time of the examination, were wholly chronic cases. A few of this class have been transferred to the State institution, but it is the policy of the county to retain its chronic insane, generally under local management. The buildings, for the time being, are quite sufficient for this purpose, and the attention and care seems adequate and proper.

The Oswego City Almshouse, is a conveniently planned and well built brick structure, situated upon a productive and highly cultivated farm some three miles from the city. It receives and provides for

the poor of Oswego city and is under the management of a board of commissioners. It will accommodate about one hundred persons.

The inmates at the time of the inquiry were twenty-six (26) males, and eighteen (18) females. Thirty-five of these were considered as fixed dependents; four it was thought might recover; and the future of five was regarded as in doubt. Seven were under sixteen years old; ten were between the ages of sixteen and forty; seven between forty and sixty; fifteen between sixty and eighty, and five were over eighty years of age. The classification by birth was as follows: United States, thirteen; Canada, four; Ireland, nineteen; other European countries, eight.

The dependence in four cases began before the persons had reached the age of two years; in five cases, when between the ages of two and ten years; in twelve cases, when between ten and thirty; in ten cases, when between thirty and sixty; and in thirteen cases, after they were sixty years of age. Twelve had been public charges less than one year; ten one year and less than five years; and twenty-two more than five years. The average duration of dependence, it appeared had been 5.80 years; the aggregate, two hundred and fifty-five years.

The following is a statement regarding the educational attainments and habits of the persons examined: Of those of mature age, eighteen, or nearly fifty-three per cent, had been instructed in common schools; five of the others had learned to read; and eleven were without any education. Two of the men and nine of the women were said to be strictly temperate; and twenty of the former, and two of the latter, were classed as inebriates. The fathers of eleven, and the mothers of seven, were said also to have been intemperate.

The authorities of this institution pursue the same general policy regarding dependent children as those of the county institution, placing temporarily in the Oswego Orphan Asylum such of this class as cannot readily be secured situations in families. Of the persons under care at the time of the inquiry only one had a pauper father, and seven, pauper mothers. The number of families represented in the institution was thirty-seven, from which had sprung in three generations, fifty-two dependents, three insane persons, three idiots and thirty-six inebriates. Four were parents having eleven living children. These were said to be conditioned in life as follows: In asylums, two; bound out, two; self-sustaining, seven.

The following were among the cases in the institution, upon the occasion of the examination: A man, aged eighty-two years, a widower

recently admitted; is educated, temperate and industrious; has ten self-supporting children, but seems probable to remain a public burden; a man and his wife, aged respectively seventy-seven and seventy-five years, six years in this house; both educated, temperate and industrious, but childless and wholly dependent; a man seventy-nine years old, a widower, uneducated, intemperate and shiftless; has been ten years an inmate, and regarded as a fixed dependent; a widowed woman, seventy-eight years of age, educated, temperate, and seemingly respectable; has been an inmate only a short time, but is childless, feeble and infirm, and likely to remain; a feeble minded, uneducated, married woman, thirty-one years old, seven years an inmate; has two illegitimate children placed out, and seems probable further to burden the public with her progeny; and an uneducated single woman, aged forty years, six years in the house; is weak minded, feeble and infirm, and regarded as a fixed dependent.

The institution has no accommodations for the insane. Only two of this class, one man and one woman, were under care at the time of the inquiry. Both of these were mild chronic cases, well behaved, and requiring no special supervision.

OTSEGO COUNTY.

The Otsego county poor-house is situated about three miles from the village of Cooperstown, the county seat. The building has been in use for a number of years, is much worn, and will require soon to be replaced by a new structure. A separate building is set apart for the chronic insane, but it contains few conveniences requisite for its purposes.

The institution, at the time of the inquiry, had eighty-two (82) pauper inmates. Of these forty-four (44) were males, and thirty-eight (38) females, of the following nationalities: United States, sixty-six; Ireland, ten; other European countries, six. The fathers of forty-seven and the mothers of fifty-four were of native birth; and the fathers of twenty-four, and the mothers of nineteen, foreign born. The birthplaces of the fathers of eleven, and of the mothers of nine, could not be determined.

The following facts were ascertained as to the ages, etc., of the persons examined: Nineteen were under sixteen years old; twenty-three were between the ages of sixteen and forty years; sixteen, between forty and sixty; twenty-one, between sixty and eighty; and three had passed the latter age. Ten had been dependent from birth; thirteen of the others were thrown upon the public for sup-

port before they had reached the age of ten years; twenty-one, when between the ages of ten and thirty; twenty-three, when between thirty and sixty; thirteen, when between sixty and eighty; and two after they were eighty years old. Twelve had been in the house less than two years; twenty-three, two years and less than five; nineteen, five years and less than ten; twenty-four, ten years and less than thirty; and four, over thirty years. The aggregate time of dependence of all the inmates was found to have been six hundred and eighty-eight years; the average to each person 8.39 years.

In point of intelligence, the inmates of this house compared favorably with others of this class, in similar institutions; but a large proportion, especially of the men were found to be addicted to intemperate and vicious practices. Twenty-three of those of mature age, or about fifty-two per cent had been fairly educated in common schools; three of the others could read, and the same number had learned to read and write; the residue were without any education. Of the men, eighteen, or over seventy-eight per cent were said to be intemperate; and five of the women, or nearly twenty-four per cent, admitted having formed habits of inebriety. The ratio of intemperance among the parents of these appeared also to be proportionably large.

It has been the practice of this county, to maintain a department for children in connection with its poor-house, and employ teachers to educate and train them in that institution. The evil effects of this practice is plainly stamped upon the dependent population of the county, as will be seen by the following statement regarding the inmates of the house at the time of the examination: Thirteen of these were the offspring of pauper fathers, and twenty, of pauper mothers; fifteen had pauper brothers, and nineteen, pauper sisters; and in five cases, the pauperism was traced back to the grandparents on both the paternal and maternal side. The number of families represented by the inmates was seventy-six, from which there was known to have sprung, in three generations, one hundred and six public dependents; fourteen, insane persons; twenty-one idiots; and fifty-one inebriates. Eighteen of those in the house were parents, having in all sixty-two living children. These were said to be situated in life as follows: In poor-houses, sixteen; indentured in families, two; self-providing, thirty-six; condition unknown, eight.

Since the inquiry was conducted, the department for children in this institution has been broken up, and the children then under care transferred to the Orphans' Home at Cooperstown. They there enjoy

the advantages of a thorough education, and individual training, free from the association of adult paupers, and better facilities than in the poor-house are at hand to secure situations for them in families. In this manner the children are being rapidly absorbed into the self-supporting population, the line of pauperism in families broken, and the public burdens thereby greatly lessened. The evils of the former practice regarding the care of dependent children in this county will be readily observed by brief mention of some of the cases under care at the time of the examination.

A few of the families then grouped in the institution will be first noticed: A woman thirty years old, twice married, an inmate three years, and her second husband aged seventy-one years, thirteen years in the house; have one child bound out, and two in the institution aged respectively five and two years; the woman educated and temperate, but from an idle and thriftless family, three brothers and one sister having been paupers; the man ignorant, intemperate, shiftless and debased, and repeatedly in jail for vagrancy and petty offenses; both children apparently intelligent, and under proper influences, might probably be trained to support themselves; a widowed woman aged thirty-three years, educated and temperate, twice married and an inmate twelve years; has five children in the house, three by the first and two by the second husband, the eldest being twelve, and the youngest two years of age, three of whom were born in the institution; the children are healthy and seemingly intelligent, and if placed in good situations, might be educated to usefulness; a married woman aged twenty-nine years deserted by her husband, leaving two children in this house, the elder four years, and the younger one year old; the woman ignorant, intemperate and shiftless, her father, mother, one brother and two sisters having been paupers; was in the poor-house when a child, afterwards placed out, but returned, and has been an inmate in all eleven years; seems likely to burden the public through life, and the children can be saved from permanent dependence only by removal to proper surroundings; two sisters, colored, aged respectively twenty and ten years, four years inmates; the former has two illegitimate children in the house, the elder five years of age, the younger an infant, and born in the institution; is thoroughly ignorant and depraved, and seems likely with her progeny, long to burden the county; a feeble minded single woman, aged twenty-seven years, admitted with her mother, when nine years old; has an illegitimate child three years of age, born in the house, and both appear probable to remain public charges; and a weak minded

woman, thirty years of age, single, and an inmate since ten years old; has an illegitimate, idiotic child, aged seven years, and both are doubtless fixed dependents.

Other cases examined, and thought desirable to note: A man fifty-nine years of age, an idiot, and forty-seven years in the house; no records as to his family, or other relatives, and he is wholly dependent; a colored man, a widower, seventy-three years old, educated, industrious but intemperate, two years in the house; has one self-supporting child, but is probable to burden the county through life; a single man aged thirty years, and seven years an inmate; is uneducated, an epileptic, entirely friendless, and gives no hope of recovery; an unmarried man sixty-four years of age, early education neglected, and grossly intemperate; has spent fifteen years in this and other poor-houses, is infirm and crippled by disease and exposure, and wholly dependent; a married woman eighty years old, nine of which have been passed in this house; is well educated and remarkably intelligent, but notoriously intemperate; has six self-supporting children, and is the only member of her family belonging to the pauper class; a widowed woman aged thirty-five years, three times married, first when only thirteen years of age; is ignorant, intemperate and vagrant, and has spent twelve years in poor-houses: has seven living children, three of whom have been paupers, and she seems likely to burden the public with additional progeny; an unmarried woman thirty-three years old, two years in this house; is uneducated, intemperate and licentious, and diseased so as probably to burden the public through life; and a single, weak minded girl seventeen years of age, born of intemperate parents, four years an inmate; has an illegitimate child provided for in a family, and is considered hopelessly dependent.

The number of insane in this county under local care at the time of the inquiry was thirteen. Five of these were men and eight women. All of them were chronic cases, and many of them had been inmates for a long time. They were generally quiet, well behaved cases, and nothing was observed in any of them appearing to require special mention.

As regards the future of the inmates of this house, it seemed reasonably certain that fifty-three of them would require to be cared for by the public the remainder of their lives; fourteen, mostly children, it was thought might be trained to self-supporting industries; and the condition of fifteen was such as to involve their future in doubt.

PUTNAM COUNTY.

The poor-house of this county is located near Carmel, the county seat. The building has been in use a long time, is much dilapidated, and needs to be replaced by a new structure. It has room for about fifty persons.

The number of paupers in the house when the examination was made was, males twenty-one (21); females eighteen (18); total thirty-nine (39). Thirty-three of these were born in New York; four in Ireland; and two in Germany. The birth of the parents thus appeared: Fathers native, nineteen; foreign, sixteen; unascertained, four; mothers native, twenty-one; foreign, fifteen; unascertained, three.

The following was learned regarding the ages of the inmates at the time of the inquiry, the ages at which the dependence began, and the duration of the pauperism: Seven were under five years of age; nine were between the ages of five and sixteen years; eight between sixteen and fifty; seven between fifty and seventy; and eight were over seventy years old. Two were born in the house; twelve were received before they were ten years of age; seven when between the ages of ten and thirty years; ten when between thirty and sixty; and eight after they had passed the latter age. Nineteen had been inmates less than two years; twelve two years and less than ten; three ten years and less than thirty; four thirty years and less than forty; and one over forty years. The average time of dependence appeared to have been 7.13 years; the aggregate two hundred and seventy-eight years.

The inquiry showed that ten, or nearly fifty-nine per cent of the adult inmates of this house, of proper intelligence, had been trained in common schools. Two of the others had learned to read, and five were without any education. All of the men, and three, or over forty-four per cent, of the women, were known to have been intemperate; and six of the former, and two of the latter were classed as confirmed drunkards. But little could be learned regarding the habits of the parents of the inmates.

It has been heretofore, and is still the policy of this county to consign to the poor-house such of its dependent children as cannot readily be provided for in families, and thence place them out as situations offer. Under this policy large numbers of children, from time to time, accumulate in the institution, the number in its care upon the occasion of the inquiry being sixteen, or over forty-one per cent of all the inmates, most of whom were fairly intelligent. That this policy has proved disastrous to the best interests of the county, is apparent

from the facts obtained by the examination, regarding the persons then in the institution. The number of families represented by the inmates was twenty-seven, the outgrowth from which, in three generations, summed up ninety-four of the burdensome, unfortunate, and turbulent classes of society as follows: Paupers, fifty-six; insane, five; idiots, six; inebriates, twenty-seven. Ten of those then under care, or nearly twenty six per cent, were the descendants of pauper mothers; one had a pauper father; six, pauper brothers; and nine, pauper sisters. Fourteen were parents having in all forty-seven living children, of whom twelve, or over twenty-five per cent were in poor-houses; and one was indentured in a family. The others were said to be self-providing.

The following were the family groups in the institution: A man seventy-six years old, and his daughter, an idiot, fifteen years of age, inmates one year; the man well educated, but very intemperate, degraded and debased, and the child entirely helpless; has five other children, supporting themselves but unable to provide for his maintenance; a widowed woman aged thirty-six years, and a female child twelve years old, an idiot, crippled and helpless; the woman fairly educated, has formed habits of drink but appears respectable; is in receipt of a pension, part of it being applied for the maintenance of her children; have been inmates one year, and seem probable to remain as wards of the county; a single woman thirty-three years old with two illegitimate children, a girl seven years of age, and a boy an infant, the latter born in the institution, inmates only a few months; has had another illegitimate child who died in the poor-house of an adjoining county; the woman educated and temperate, but lost to self-respect from vicious and degrading practices long indulged, and offers little hope of reformation; an educated married woman aged thirty-four years, deserted by her husband, has been in the house four years with her eldest child, a girl seven years of age, and has with her another child, also a girl, three years old, born in the institution; the woman, intelligent, healthy and industrious, and relieved of her children, would, doubtless, provide for herself; a woman thirty-seven years old, married and abandoned by her husband, having with her three children, all boys, aged respectively ten years, five years, and one year; have been in the house only a few months, but were aided outside over two years before admission; the woman uneducated, but temperate, healthy and seemingly respectable; has three children self-supporting, and if the others were placed out, might provide for her maintenance; a married woman, thirty-six years of

age, with three children, a girl six years old, and two boys, one aged eight, and the other five years; the woman uneducated, but temperate, well behaved, and a good laborer, and the children healthy and intelligent; have been inmates nearly five years, and the husband, said to be intemperate and dissolute, makes no provision for their maintenance, nor inquires as to their welfare; and two brothers, the elder four, and the younger three years old, inmates one year; the mother dead, and the father intemperate and profligate, and neglects to provide for them; both children seemingly intelligent, and under proper training, might probably be reared to usefulness.

Among other cases in the institution were the following: A married man eighty-four years of age, educated, temperate and seemingly respectable; is said to have been once in good circumstances, but was wronged by his children of whom he has three self-supporting; has been five years in the institution, and appears likely to remain the balance of his life; an educated married man of good habits, seventy-two years old, one year an inmate; has nine self providing children, but they make no provision for his maintenance; is paralytic, and greatly enfeebled, and seems probable, permanently to burden the county; a widowed woman forty-six years of age, and for the past eleven years an inmate of the house; was in the institution when a child with other members of her family, and subsequently placed out; is ignorant, degraded and debased by vicious practices and indulgences, and greatly enfeebled; has six self-supporting children, but declines to live with any of them, preferring the associations of the poor-house; and a feeble minded single woman, fifty-seven years old, an inmate since twenty-five years of age; has borne two illegitimate children, one of whom, a daughter, is living, and provides for herself; is feeble, infirm and nearly helpless, and undoubtedly a permanent burden upon the county.

This county has several chronic insane provided for at the State Asylum. The number under local care at the time of the inquiry, was four, one man and three women. All were mild, harmless cases, and mingled freely with the other inmates.

It seemed probable that two of the inmates of this house would, of their own accord, go out and provide for their maintenance; and that twelve, mostly children, if removed and placed under proper surroundings, might be trained to usefulness. The condition of four was such that no definite conclusions could be formed as to their future. The others were regarded as fixed dependents.

QUEENS COUNTY.

The number of paupers examined in this county was one hundred and nine (109), as follows: In the Queens county poor-house thirty-eight (38); in the Hempstead town poor-house thirty-nine (39); in the Oyster Bay and North Hempstead town poor-house thirty-two (32). Of these seventy (70) were males, and thirty-nine (39) females.

The Queens County Poor-house, completed and occupied only a few weeks prior to the examination, is situated on a small island, on the south shore of Long island, about five miles from the village of Hempstead. Its inmates examined, were twenty-one (21) males, and seventeen (17) females, classified by birth as follows: United States, twenty-one; Ireland, twelve; Germany, two; birthplaces unknown, three. Five were under sixteen years old; fourteen were between the ages of sixteen and forty years; twelve between forty and fifty; and seven were over fifty years of age. Three became dependent before they were two years old; sixteen when between the ages of two and twenty years; eleven when between twenty and thirty; and eight after they had passed the age of thirty years. The duration of the pauperism had been as follows: Less than one year, nine; one year and less than two years, seven; two years and less than five, twelve; five years and less than twenty, ten.

Of the adult, intelligent inmates, eleven had enjoyed the advantages of common school training; three could read; nine could read and write; and ten were without any education. Two were the offspring of pauper fathers, and five of pauper mothers. Seven were parents, said to have in all thirteen living children, of whom five were in poor-houses, four indentured, and four providing for themselves. The number of families represented by the inmates was thirty-three, the unfortunate and vicious outgrowth from which, in three generations, was ascertained to have been as follows: Public dependents, forty-seven; insane persons, sixteen; idiots, three; inebriates, twenty-three.

The indications were that two of the inmates of this house would go out and provide for themselves; five seemed to have capacity to become self-sustaining, if removed and properly trained; the others belonged to the permanently dependent class.

The Hempstead Town Poor-house, is a convenient and well furnished wooden edifice, situated near Hempstead village. Its pauper inmates at the time of the inquiry were twenty-seven (27) males, and twelve (12) females, of whom twenty-three were natives, and sixteen foreign born. Six were under sixteen years of age; fifteen

were between the ages of sixteen and fifty years; fourteen between fifty and eighty; and four were in advance of the latter age. The dependence in three of the cases commenced before they had arrived at the age of two years; in four cases when between the ages of two and thirty years; in fifteen cases when between thirty and fifty; in ten cases when between fifty and seventy; and in seven cases after they were seventy years old. Twenty four had been dependent less than one year; four one year and less than two years; nine two years and less than ten; and two more than ten years.

The inmates of this house exhibited about the usual intelligence of this class of persons, sixteen, or nearly fifty per cent of those of mature age, having been educated in common schools. The proportion of intemperate however appeared to be very large, twenty-one of the men, or eighty four per cent, and four of the women, or fifteen per cent, admitting the use of intoxicating drinks. Eighteen of the men, and the four women, were classed as habitual and confirmed drunkards. The number of families represented by the inmates was thirty; the number of dependents sprung from these families in three generations, fifty-five; and the number of inebriates, forty. Five of those under care were the offspring of pauper fathers, and six of pauper mothers. Twenty were parents, having an aggregate of sixty-three living children, of whom eight were in poor-houses; one was bound out; and fifty-four were said to be self-sustaining.

The following were the family groups in the institution, at the time of the inquiry: A man thirty-nine years of age, his wife aged thirty-three years, and a female child two years old, inmates only a few weeks; the man ignorant and grossly intemperate, the woman educated, temperate, industrious and seemingly respectable; both of good constitution and healthy, and probable soon to go out; a man and his wife, the former aged thirty-eight, and the latter thirty-five years, and their two children, a girl nine, and a boy three years of age; the man educated but intemperate, the woman ignorant, yet totally abstinent, and the children apparently intelligent; have been inmates four months, and it is thought will early be discharged; an unmarried feeble minded woman, forty years old, and an illegitimate idiot child thirteen years of age; both have been twelve years under care, and are quite likely to remain public burdens; a married woman aged fifty-two years, and her boy nine years old, inmates four years; received a good education, married when twenty-nine years of age, afterwards became dissipated and separated from her husband, and for a number of years was aided outside; has one child provided for in a family,

and the other if removed and suitably trained would doubtless grow up to usefulness; and a man seventy-five years old and his second wife aged sixty years, recently admitted; both uneducated, but said to have been temperate and industrious; the former has five and the latter four self-supporting children, yet both seem probable hereafter to burden the public.

A few of the other cases examined, will next be noticed: A single man fifty-four years of age, well educated, and recently admitted; is in feeble health and entirely friendless and offers little hope of recovery; a widow aged forty-two years, educated, but very intemperate: is temporarily disabled by disease, and expected soon to go out; a married man thirty-seven years old, foreign born, and an inmate only a short time; is well educated but an habitual drunkard, too indolent to provide for himself; a man aged eighty-four years, twice married, now a widower, and two years in the house; is fairly educated and temperate, but quite feeble and infirm; has four self-supporting children, yet appears probable to remain a public charge the balance of his life; and an unmarried man thirty-five years old, ignorant and intemperate, recently received in the house; is in full health but shiftless and improvident and quite likely to become a fixed dependent.

The future of three of the inmates of this house was regarded as doubtful; sixteen, it was thought would in the end go out and provide for themselves; two of the others were believed capable of self-supporting labor if properly encouraged; and eighteen were looked upon as permanent burdens.

The Oyster Bay and North Hempstead Town Poor-house, is situated near Brockville and receives and provides for the poor of those towns. At the time of the inquiry it had twenty-two (22) male, and ten (10) female pauper inmates, eight of whom were colored; representing twenty-six families from which there had sprung in three generations, so far as could be ascertained, forty-nine public dependents. Three of those under care were the children of pauper fathers, and nine, of pauper mothers; and four had pauper brothers, and two, pauper sisters. The number who were heads of families was seven. These were said to have twenty-nine living children, conditioned in life as follows: In poor-houses, four; in family situations, three; self-sustaining, twenty-two.

The nativity and ages of the inmates appeared as follows: Native born, twenty-two; foreign born, nine; birthplace unknown, one. Under sixteen years of age, seven; between the ages of sixteen and forty years, two; between forty and sixty, thirteen; over sixty years

old, ten. Six were born in the poor-house; two of the others were admitted before they were twenty years of age; ten, when between the ages of twenty and fifty; twelve, when between fifty and seventy; and two after they had passed the latter age. Eight had been dependent less than two years; fourteen, two years and less than ten; six, ten years and less than twenty; and four, over twenty years.

As a whole, the inmates of this house were extremely ignorant, and a large proportion of them intemperate. The following is a summary of the facts collected upon these points: Of those of mature age and capacity for instruction, eight had learned to read and write; two could read only; and the others were without any education. Thirteen of the men, or nearly eighty-seven per cent, and three of the women, or seventy-five per cent, were said to have been intemperate; and ten of the former, and one of the latter, were classed as confirmed inebriates. The proportion of the parents known to have been intemperate appeared also quite large.

The following were the families in the care of the institution upon the occasion of the examination: A man and his wife, aged respectively sixty-eight, and fifty-eight years, uneducated and intemperate, inmates ten years; the former partially blind, the latter paralytic, and both looked upon as fixed dependents; a widowed woman, twice married, forty-two years of age, and an inmate most of the time since thirty-five years old; has six living children, four self-supporting, and two, a boy aged five years, and a girl one year old in this house; is uneducated and indolent, and gives little hope of providing for herself; a man seventy-two years of age, and his second wife, forty-nine years old, the former an inmate sixteen, and the latter twenty-eight years; the woman has borne four illegitimate children, one of whom, an idiot girl, fifteen years old is now in this house; the man and woman both, ignorant, shiftless and depraved, and classed as permanent burdens; and two illegitimate children, brother and sister, the former aged four and the latter eight years, inmates from birth; both bright and intelligent, and under proper surroundings might be trained to usefulness.

Among other cases in the institution were the following: A single man, sixty-five years of age, an inmate ten years; is uneducated, intemperate, paralytic, and nearly helpless; a man fifty years old, a widower recently admitted; is ignorant, grossly intemperate, nearly blind, and wholly dependent; an unmarried feeble minded woman, aged forty years, twenty of which have been spent as a pauper, and gives no promise of future self support; a single weak minded

woman twenty-four years old, illegitimate, and an inmate from birth ; has borne one illegitimate child, now dead, and is regarded as a fixed burden ; an unmarried woman forty-six years of age, ignorant, very intemperate, and a vagrant ; has passed five years in the institution and offers little hope of reformation ; and a single man aged thirty years, illegitimate, uneducated and debased ; has been an inmate three years, also repeatedly in jail, and seems likely to burden the public through life.

It appeared probable that four of the inmates of this institution, if placed under good influences, might grow up to usefulness ; eighteen were looked upon as fixed public burdens ; and the future of ten was regarded as in doubt.

RENSSELAER COUNTY.

The poor-house of this county stands on elevated ground, near the city of Troy. The buildings have been in use a number of years, but they are in fair condition, and comfortably furnished. The institution has room for about two hundred and fifty persons.

The pauper inmates at the time of the examination were : Males eighty-three (83) ; females seventy-three (73) ; total, one hundred and fifty-six (156). These were classified by birth as follows : United States, seventy-four ; Canada, two ; Ireland, seventy ; other European countries, ten. The fathers of one hundred and ten, and the mothers of one hundred and nine were foreign born ; and the birthplaces of twenty-eight of the former, and of twenty-two of the latter could not be learned.

The following facts were obtained by the inquiry, respecting the ages, time of dependence, etc., of the persons there under care : Fifteen were under two years old ; twelve were between the ages of two and five years ; seven, between five and sixteen ; thirty-six, between sixteen and forty ; forty-four, between forty and sixty ; thirty-eight, between sixty and eighty ; and four in advance of the latter age. Sixteen were born in the institution ; nine of the others entered it before they were two years of age ; fourteen, when between the ages of two and twenty years ; fifty-two, when between twenty and forty ; fifty-three, when between forty and seventy ; and twelve after they were seventy years old. Forty-eight had been in its care less than one year ; fifteen, one year and less than two years ; thirty-six, two years and less than five ; twenty-three, five years and less than ten ; twenty-five, ten years and less than twenty ; seven, twenty years and less than thirty ; and two over thirty years. The entire time

spent in the house by all the inmates, footed up eight hundred and sixteen years, being an average of 5.23 years per inmate.

A large proportion of the persons in care of this institution belonged to the ignorant and intemperate class of paupers, as will be seen by the following statement of facts collected upon the subject: Of those of mature age, only forty-three, or about thirty-eight per cent, had been trained in school; fourteen of the others had learned to read, and seven to read and write; the remainder were without any education. Fifty of the men, or nearly ninety-one per cent, and twenty-two of the women, or over sixty-six per cent of those whose habits could be ascertained, were classed as intemperate; and thirty-two of the former and eleven of the latter, it was said, had been habitual and confirmed drunkards. But little could be learned respecting the habits of their ancestors.

This county, several years since, adopted a thorough system of classification, in the case of its dependent classes. Under this system the children over three years of age, have been sent to the various asylums at Troy; the more urgent sick and surgical cases to the hospitals of that city; and the insane, both acute and chronic, to the appropriate institutions for these classes. Evidences of pauper entailment to the third generation existed in three instances only, on the maternal, and in no instance on the paternal side. Among the inmates examined, seven descended from pauper fathers, and thirty-two from pauper mothers. The latter were mostly infants, to be disposed of upon arriving at proper age.

The families represented by the inmates numbered one hundred and thirty-six. The burdensome, unfortunate and vicious classes, which had sprung from these families in three generations, so far as known, had been as follows: Paupers, one hundred and ninety-seven; insane, twenty-four; idiots, ten; inebriates, one hundred and three; criminals, fifteen. Thirty-six of those under care were said to be heads of families in which were numbered eighty-nine living children. The condition of fifteen of these was unknown; forty-four were providing for themselves; and thirty were dependent. Of the latter, twenty-four were in poor-houses, and six in asylums.

The following were some of the family groups in the institution upon the occasion of the inquiry: A married woman thirty-one years of age, separated from her husband nearly twelve years, since which time she has borne three illegitimate children, one of whom is dead, and two are now with her, the youngest being four months old; is ignorant, vagrant and depraved, and gives little promise of future

self-support; an unmarried woman aged twenty-seven years, with two illegitimate children, the elder being three years of age, and has another child in asylum care; is uneducated, intemperate and debased, and has been an inmate most of the time for the past six years; may in time go out, but is quite probable to return, further to burden the county; a married woman thirty years of age, deserted by her husband, recently admitted with an infant; is fairly connected, and temperate, but in poor health, with future uncertain; a woman thirty years old, abandoned by her husband, said to be intemperate and profligate, an inmate one year; has two children, one in an asylum, and the other, a girl three years of age with her; is temperate and healthy, but ignorant and disinclined to self-exertion; a colored woman, aged fifty-nine years, married but separated from her husband; has borne twelve children, one only, a girl seven years old, being alive and an inmate; is uneducated, and grossly intemperate, having been repeatedly locked up for drunkenness; was recently admitted, yet appears likely hereafter to burden the public; a woman thirty-two years of age, twice married, but abandoned by her second husband; has two children, the elder, a boy, in an asylum, and the other, an infant girl, an inmate; is educated, temperate, and apparently respectable, and seems likely soon to provide for herself; a colored married woman, forty-five years of age, separated from her husband, and recently received with an infant child said to be illegitimate; is uneducated and very intemperate, having been twice in the penitentiary for drunkenness and vagrancy, and appears probable further to burden the public; and an unmarried girl nineteen years old, foreign born, and only a few months in the country; was admitted to the institution soon after her arrival, where she gave birth to a child; is uneducated, but temperate and industrious, and bids fair in the end to go out and provide for her maintenance.

A few of the other classes examined will next be noticed: A widowed woman fifty-four years of age, uneducated and intemperate and several times in the penitentiary for drunkenness and disorderly conduct; has been an inmate ten years, is the mother of two self-supporting children, but probable to remain a public charge the balance of her life; an unmarried woman aged fifty-four years, fifteen of which have been spent in this house; is uneducated, confirmed in habits of drunkenness, and looked upon as a fixed dependent; a married woman, forty-five years of age, separated from her husband, and an inmate at various times for the past ten years; is ignorant, intemperate and vagrant and not likely to be reclaimed; a single man aged thirty-five

years, uneducated, vagrant and intemperate; has been an inmate three years, and also in jail for drunkenness, and regarded as incorrigible; a weak minded unmarried man thirty-one years old, and fifteen years in the house; is in feeble health, without friends, and wholly dependent; a man seventy years of age, a widower, educated but very intemperate and an inmate twenty years: has six self-supporting children, but is looked upon as a permanent burden upon the county; and an unmarried man fifty-eight years old, and an inmate since thirty-seven years of age; is crippled, infirm and friendless, and classed as a fixed dependent.

The probable future of the inmates of this house may be thus summed up: Eighty-nine give no hopes of future self-support; twenty-three seem likely of their own accord to go out and provide for themselves; nine may be trained to usefulness if removed and placed under proper guidance; while the prospects of thirty-five, mostly infants, may be regarded as doubtful.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

The Richmond county poor-house is situated in the town of Northfield, near the village of New Dorp. It has been in use several years, but has recently undergone repairs and alterations and is quite comfortable. The institution will accommodate about one hundred and twenty-five persons.

The number of paupers in the care of the institution upon the occasion of the inquiry was eighty-four (84). Of these forty-six (46) were males, and thirty-eight (38) females, classified by birth as follows: New York, thirty-six; other States of the Union, eight; Canada, one; England, two; Ireland, twenty-nine; Germany, five; other European countries, three. The fathers of nineteen, and the mothers of twenty-one, were native born, and the fathers of sixty-five, and the mothers of sixty-three were of foreign birth.

The following facts were obtained regarding the ages of the inmates when examined, the periods in life in which they became dependent, and the duration of the pauperism: Eighteen were under sixteen years old; six, were between the ages of sixteen and thirty years; twenty-two, between thirty and fifty; twenty-five, between fifty and seventy; ten, between seventy and eighty; and three were in advance of the latter age. Eight, were born in poor-houses; eleven of the others were admitted before they were ten years old; twelve, when between the ages of ten and thirty years; twenty-seven, when between thirty and fifty; thirteen, when between fifty and sixty;

seven, when between sixty and seventy; and six after they had passed the age of seventy years. Twenty had been dependent less than one year; three, one year and less than two years; twenty-six, two years and less than five; fourteen, five years and less than ten; sixteen, ten years and less than twenty; and four, over twenty years. The average dependence per inmate, appeared then to have been 6.39 years; the aggregate, five hundred and thirty-seven years.

The inmates of this house were largely characterized by their ignorance, and by early pernicious habits and indulgences. Of those of mature age, twenty-seven, or nearly forty-one per cent were wholly uneducated; five, had learned to read; six, to read and write; and twenty-eight had been trained in common schools. All of the men except three, whose habits could not be learned, admitted practices of inebriety; and twenty-seven of them, or over seventy-seven per cent were known to have been habitual drunkards. The habits of the women were classified as follows: Totally abstinent, sixteen; moderate drinkers, eight; periodical drinkers, four; confirmed inebriates, two; habits unknown, one. The fathers of nineteen, and the mothers of forty-four were classed as temperate; and the fathers of fifty-one, and the mothers of twenty-three, as intemperate. The habits of the fathers of fourteen, and of the mothers of seventeen, could not be ascertained.

The number of families represented by the inmates was sixty-nine. The total burdensome, unfortunate and turbulent classes, of these families in three generations, so far as could be learned, summed up, one hundred and ninety-nine persons, as follows: Public dependents, ninety-four; insane, thirteen; inebriates, ninety-two. Three were the descendants of pauper fathers; thirteen of pauper mothers; and in one instance the pauperism was traced to the grandparents. Twenty-seven were heads of families having in all eighty-two living children. Of these, fifteen were in poor-houses; five in asylums; five indentured in homes; and fifty-six were said to be self-sustaining. The condition of one could not be learned. The children in the institution at the time of the examination have, since then been removed, and placed in families, or asylums, and the system of poor-house care of this class has been wholly abandoned. These ends have been readily attained by the authorities, and it is believed with highly beneficial results.

The evils attending the association of dependent children with adult paupers, will be clearly seen by the following cases of families grouped in this institution at the time of the inquiry: A married

woman, thirty years old, deserted by her husband, with four children aged respectively six, four, three and two years; the woman uneducated and intemperate, and her husband also an inebriate; have been inmates nearly two years, and the woman, being allowed to retain her children, evinces no desire to go out and provide for herself; an uneducated, intemperate woman, thirty-five years of age, widowed, and nine years an inmate; has two children with her, the elder seven and the younger five years old, both born in the house, the father having been a pauper and grossly intemperate; a widowed woman, thirty-seven years old, an inmate nine years; has a son ten years old who entered the poor house with her, and another five years of age, born in the institution; the woman healthy, but ignorant, intemperate and depraved, and seems likely to remain a public burden; the children intelligent, and, if removed to proper surroundings, might be trained to usefulness; three young single women, each with an illegitimate child, and one widowed woman with two illegitimate children, all except one uneducated, intemperate and vagrant, and quite probable further to burden the public with their progeny; a man eighty years of age, twice married, but childless, an inmate twenty years, and his brother, sixty-five years old and ten years in the house; both well educated but habitual drunkards, and looked upon as fixed dependents; and two brothers, one aged fifty-eight and one fifty years, inmates four years; the elder single, the younger a widower, having five self supporting children; both uneducated and enfeebled by habits of dissipation, and seem probable hereafter to burden the public.

A few of the other cases examined will next be noticed: A widowed woman thirty-two years of age, educated and temperate and an inmate ten years; has had two children since her admission to the house, one of whom is dead, and one provided for in a family; was early orphaned and homeless, and gives no promise of future self-support; a man aged sixty-two years, a widower, foreign born, nine years in this country, and four years a pauper inmate; is ignorant, intemperate and profligate, and quite certain to remain a public charge; a widower sixty-five years old, well educated, but very intemperate, and an inmate four years; has five children who provide for themselves, but is regarded as a permanent burden upon the public; a single man fifty-nine years of age, thoroughly educated but an inveterate drunkard and vagrant; has been an inmate only a short time, yet seems likely to remain through life; and an uneducated, intemperate single woman, thirty years old, ten years an inmate; has

been repeatedly in jail for drunkenness and vagrancy, and is thoroughly degraded by vicious and debasing practices, and offers no hope of reformation.

The authorities of this county provide for its chronic insane mainly in the appropriate State asylum for this class. The number under care at the time of the inquiry was ten (10) of whom four (4) were males, and six (6) females. All were quiet, harmless cases, looked upon generally as incurable, and receiving no special attention.

The following conclusions were reached regarding the probable future of the inmates of this house: Permanently dependent, fifty-three; likely to provide for themselves, two; capable of self-maintenance under proper guidance, seventeen; future doubtful, twelve.

ROCKLAND COUNTY.

The institution for the poor of this county is situated at Monsey, six miles from the village of Suffern. It consists of two wooden buildings adjoining, having accommodations for about seventy-five persons. The buildings are old but comfortable, and appropriately furnished, and the location is pleasant and healthy.

Upon the occasion of the inquiry the institution had fifty (50) persons under its sheltering care — thirty-two (32) males, and eighteen (18) females. Twenty-nine of these were natives of New York; four of other States of the Union; five of England; eight of Ireland; one of France; and three of Germany. The parents of twenty-four were native, and of twenty-six foreign born.

The ages, duration of dependence, etc., of the inmates of this institution, appeared as follows: Fourteen were under sixteen years old; eight were between the ages of sixteen and forty years; thirteen between forty and sixty; six between sixty and seventy; and nine had passed the latter age. Three were born in the poor-house; seven were admitted before they had reached the age of ten years; six when between the ages of ten and twenty; ten when between twenty and forty; thirteen when between forty and sixty; and eleven after they were over sixty years old. The dependence in eleven cases had existed less than one year; in sixteen cases, one year and less than five; in fourteen cases, five years and less than ten; in eight cases, ten years and less than twenty; and in two cases, over twenty years. The summing up showed an aggregate dependence of all the inmates when examined of two hundred and sixty-two years; and an average to each person of 5.24 years.

The educational attainments of the inmates of this house were found to be about the same as that of this class generally in like institutions; but the proportion of illiterate, especially in the cases of the men, appeared quite large. Of those of proper age, seventeen had enjoyed the advantages of common school training; four had been educated to read, and one to read and write; the others were entirely ignorant. Four of the men and six of the women claimed to be totally abstinent; while nineteen of the former and four of the latter confessed having formed habits of inebriety. Of these, fourteen, or forty per cent, were known to have been habitual drunkards. The habits of two could not be ascertained. The proportion of intemperate among the parents of the inmates, so far as known, appeared also quite large.

The inmates when examined represented forty-six families, from which there were known to have sprung, in three generations, seventy paupers, four insane persons, two idiots, and thirty-one inebriates. The heads of families, consisting of one or both parents, numbered fourteen. The children of these families then living, footed up fifty-two, situated in life as follows: In poor-houses, five; placed out, two; self-providing, forty-one; condition unknown, four. Five of those under care were the offspring of pauper mothers. In no instance could the pauperism be traced to the third generation.

The following were the families in the institution at the time of the examination: A widowed woman thirty years old, uneducated and intemperate, an inmate only a few months; has six living children, three of whom are self-supporting, and three inmates with her, the youngest, an infant, being illegitimate and born in the poor-house; is friendless, and seems probable hereafter to burden the public; a married woman aged twenty-seven years, deserted by her husband, with an infant child born in this institution; has been an inmate only a short time, is educated and temperate, and appears likely soon to provide for herself; two orphaned children, the elder aged ten, and the younger five years, inmates one year; and two other children, a boy seven, and a girl six years old, abandoned by their father.

Other cases were examined as follows: An unmarried woman aged forty-two years, eleven years an inmate; has had four illegitimate children, two of whom are dead, and two provided for in families; is educated, but intemperate and vagrant, and gives no promise of reformation; a single woman, nineteen years of age, first admitted to the poor-house when twelve years old, and for some time past has led a vagrant, tramping life; is ignorant, shiftless and degraded, and

looked upon as incorrigible; an unmarried man aged thirty years, uneducated, intemperate, and nearly blind; has been eighteen years an inmate, is without friends, and regarded as a fixed burden; a single woman ninety years of age, twenty-five years in the house; is uneducated, but temperate, without friends, and wholly dependent; an ignorant, intemperate, unmarried colored man, forty years old, eight years an inmate, and offers no hope of future self-support; and a widowed woman aged fifty-five years, nine years in the house; is educated and temperate, but an epileptic, and likely to burden the public through life.

The county provides for its chronic insane mainly at the State asylum for this class. The number under county care at the time of the examination was two, both women. These were quiet, well-behaved cases, and allowed to mingle with the other inmates.

The condition of the inmates of this house led to more hopeful conclusions respecting their future than is generally reached as to this class in similar institutions. Twenty-four, or only forty per cent, were looked upon as hopelessly dependent. Of the others it was thought that three would soon go out and provide for themselves, and that eleven if promptly removed and properly guided might be made self-supporting. The future of twelve was regarded as uncertain, though it seemed probable that a portion of them, at least, might be educated to usefulness.

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.

The St. Lawrence county poor-house, erected in 1869, is a substantial brick edifice containing modern improvements for heating, bathing, etc., and will accommodate and suitably classify about two hundred and fifty inmates. It is pleasantly situated near the village of Canton.

The number of persons in the care of the institution upon the occasion of the inquiry was, males forty-three (43); females sixty-one (61); total one hundred and four (104). Of these, five were born in the poor-house; twenty-three of the others were admitted before arriving at the age of twenty years; eighteen when between the ages of twenty and forty; thirty-two when between forty and sixty; twenty-one when between sixty and eighty; and five after they were in advance of eighty years. The ages at the time of the examination appeared as follows: Under two years, six; between the ages of two and sixteen years, seven; between sixteen and thirty, fifteen; between thirty and fifty, twenty-one; between fifty and seventy, thirty; between seventy and eighty, fifteen; over eighty years old, ten. Twenty-four had been in the house less than one year; thirty-

seven, one year and less than five years; thirty, five years and less than ten; seven, ten years and less than twenty; four, twenty years and less than thirty; and one more than thirty years. The aggregate time of dependence then had been four hundred and forty-six years; the average per inmate 4.29 years.

The birthplaces of eight of the inmates of the house could not be ascertained. Of the others, thirty-four were born in New York; fourteen in other States of the Union; seventeen in Canada; five in England; twenty-two in Ireland; and four in other European countries. The fathers of twenty-one, and the mothers of twenty-nine, were native, and the fathers of forty, and the mothers of thirty-eight, foreign born. The birthplaces of the fathers of forty, and of the mothers of thirty-seven, were unknown. The following facts were developed by the inquiry, regarding the education and habits of the inmates of the institution: Of those of mature age and capacity for instruction, twenty-seven, or nearly thirty-five per cent were without any education; eleven of the others had learned to read; seven to read and write; and thirty-three had enjoyed the advantages of common school training. The habits of three of the men, and of nine of the women could not be learned. Of the others, three of the men only, and twenty-seven of the women, were classed as temperate; the residue were said to have formed habits of drunkenness. The fathers of forty, and the mothers of nine were known also to have been intemperate.

In the disposition of the dependent children of this county, the authorities have chiefly relied upon family agencies; and it is said, they have generally been able properly thus to provide for all of this class. The amount of pauper entailment in the cases of the persons under care, when the inquiry was made, appeared to be quite small, only two being the offspring of pauper fathers, and twelve, mostly infants, of pauper mothers. The number of families represented in the institution was ninety-two. The burdensome, unfortunate and disturbing classes of society in these families, in three generations, summed up two hundred and thirty-five, as follows: Public dependents, one hundred and sixteen; insane persons, twenty-seven; idiots, eighteen; inebriates, seventy-four. Thirty-one of those under care were parents having in all seventy-four living children. The condition of twenty-one of them could not be satisfactorily determined. Of the others, ten were in poor-houses, eleven in family situations, and thirty-two self-supporting.

The following were the family groups in the house at the time of

the inquiry: A single woman twenty-six years old, an inmate only a few months; has two illegitimate children with her, the younger born in the house, and has also another illegitimate child, provided for by friends; is educated and temperate, but confirmed in habits of vagrancy, and likely hereafter to burden the public; an idiot male, thirty-one years old, and his sister twenty-two years of age, also an idiot and epileptic, the former an inmate six, and the latter four years, the father being feeble minded and intemperate and aided outside; an unmarried girl eighteen years of age, with an illegitimate child seven months old, inmates six months; is educated, temperate and healthy, and bids fair soon to go out and provide for herself; a single woman thirty-three years old, uneducated, vagrant and depraved, nine months an inmate, with two illegitimate children, the elder aged seven years, and the younger, one year; a widowed woman aged sixty years, and her daughter, crippled, thirty-six years old, inmates thirty-two years; both ignorant, feeble and infirm, and regarded as fixed dependents; a woman, widowed, seventy-two years of age, an inmate eight years, with her married daughter an epileptic, aged forty-nine years; is the mother of two other children self-sustaining, and the daughter has four children, two providing for themselves, and two placed in families; both women feeble and helpless, and quite certain to remain public charges; an uneducated intemperate married woman, aged forty-nine years, supposed to be from Canada, with a child six years old, inmates four years, and both probably permanent dependents; a temperate married man, fifty-eight years old, suffering from chorea, and his sister aged forty-two years, ignorant and weak minded, the former an inmate seven months, and the latter two years, and both likely to remain through life; and an unmarried woman aged twenty-five years, and an inmate since nineteen years old; has an illegitimate child with her, aged three months, born in the house, and also two other children, placed out; is ignorant, vagrant and debased, and gives little promise of reformation.

Included with the other cases examined were the following: A man fifty-seven years of age, a widower, nine years in the house on account of the accidental loss of eyes and wholly dependent; a single woman aged twenty-four years, in the house two weeks, committed as a vagrant; has been so committed twice before, and also several times to jail for like offense, and is looked upon as incorrigible; a deaf mute single woman, fifty-four years of age, uneducated, and an inmate nearly fifty years; an unmarried feeble minded woman, aged fifty-six years, fourteen of which have been spent in this house;

parents first cousins, ignorant, intemperate, idle and shiftless ; a single woman twenty-eight years old, six years an inmate, and has two illegitimate children provided for in families ; the father, mother and one brother have been paupers, and she seems likely hereafter to burden the county ; an uneducated intemperate man, a widower, aged seventy-three years, only five months in the house ; is paralytic, nearly blind, and regarded as a fixed burden ; and an idiot, a female, thirty-two years old, eight years in the house, and entirely friendless.

Also the following : A feeble minded single woman, twenty-five years of age, an inmate twenty-three years, a waif, and hopelessly dependent ; an ignorant, grossly intemperate man, a widower, ninety years old, recently admitted ; has five self-supporting children, but is looked upon as a fixed burden ; a single woman, aged thirty-seven years, five years an inmate, is educated and temperate, but sick and infirm, and not likely to recover ; an unmarried man sixty one years old, recently from Canada, in the house one year, and seems probable to remain through life ; a single woman thirty-eight years of age, and six years a pauper inmate ; first entered the poor-house when sixteen years old, remained only a short time, went out and led a vagrant, dissolute life until thirty-two years of age, returning then to the institution ; is suffering from disease induced by debasing practices, and appears likely to burden the public through life ; and an unmarried girl aged seventeen years, ignorant, vagrant, and in feeble health, an inmate six years ; the father, mother, one brother and one sister have been paupers, and she offers little promise of future self support.

Upon the opening of the Willard Asylum in 1869, this county transferred its chronic insane, then in the county poor-house, to that institution. Since that date others of this class have been thus disposed of, and the system of county care for the insane was, for some time, entirely abandoned. Within the past year, however, the authorities have set apart and fitted up apartments in the poor-house for a limited number of the more quiet and orderly of this class with the view of retaining them under local control. The number of such insane in care of the institution at the time of the inquiry was, males four (4) ; females seventeen (17) ; total twenty-one (21).

As regards the future of the inmates of this house, it was the opinion that seventy three of them would probably burden the county through life ; two it was thought would, of their own accord, soon go out and provide for themselves ; eight seemed capable of maintaining themselves if removed and placed under good surroundings ; and the future of twenty-one was looked upon as doubtful.

SARATOGA COUNTY.

The erection of a new poor-house was begun in this county in 1869, but it was not fully completed until 1872. The building is a plain brick structure, well planned and arranged, and is wholly adequate to the present requirements. It is pleasantly located on the site of the old edifice, near the village of Ballston.

The examination showed that there were then one hundred and fourteen (114) paupers in the care of this institution, of whom twenty-three (23) were insane. The number of males was sixty (60); females fifty-four (54). They were classified according to birth as follows: New York, sixty-six; others of the United States, five; England, two; Ireland, thirty-eight; other countries of Europe, three. The parents of sixty-two were native, and of forty-seven foreign born. The birthplaces of the parents of five could not be ascertained.

The proportion of aged in the institution, as appeared by the inquiry, was exceedingly large. Of those then in its care, fourteen were under twenty years of age; sixteen were between the ages of twenty and forty; thirty-two between forty and sixty; twenty-one between sixty and seventy; twenty-three between seventy and eighty; and eight had passed the latter age. Three were born in the poor-house; fifteen of the others became dependent before they were twenty years of age; twenty-seven when between the ages of twenty and forty; thirty-eight when between forty and sixty; sixteen when between sixty and seventy; and fifteen after they were seventy years old. Twenty had been inmates less than one year; ten, one year and less than two years; thirty-three, two years and less than five; eighteen, five years and less than ten; twenty-two, ten years and less than twenty; eight, twenty years and less than thirty; and three, more than thirty years. The average time spent in the poor-house per inmate had been 7.12; the aggregate, eight hundred and twelve years. Ninety were looked upon as permanent dependents; seven, as likely soon to go out and provide for themselves; five, as capable of self maintenance under proper supervision; and the future of twelve was regarded as doubtful.

Of the inmates of adult age, thirty-seven, or nearly forty per cent, had been instructed in common schools; eleven of the others had learned to read only; and nine to read and write. The remainder had never received any educational training. Twenty of the men and sixteen of the women claimed to be totally abstinent; and thirty-four of the men and twenty-four of the women admitted habits of inebriety. Of these, twenty-five of the former and twenty-two of the

latter were classed as confirmed drunkards. But little could be learned respecting the habits of the parents of the inmates.

The opportunities for placing dependent children in family homes in this county are said, generally, to have been adequate to the requirements of this class. At times, however, the children have been allowed to accumulate in the poor-house, and its evil effects were seen in some of the inmates examined. Six of those under care were the offspring of pauper fathers, and thirteen of pauper mothers. In two cases the pauperism was traced back to the third generation. The number of heads of families in the institution was twenty-seven, who were said to have in all sixty-one living children, conditioned in life as follows: In poor-houses, ten; in asylums, two; provided with situations, three; self-supporting, forty-four; condition unknown, two. The inmates examined represented one hundred and one families, from which there had sprung in three generations one hundred and thirty-five public dependents, twenty-three insane persons, ten idiots, and seventy-one inebriates.

The following were the family groups in the institution at the time of the inquiry: A married man aged fifty-seven years, an inmate one year, with a daughter twelve years old, feeble and infirm; the man educated, healthy, and able to provide for himself, but seems inclined to remain in the institution, his wife being employed as a cook; a woman recently admitted, forty-one years of age, married, and the mother of eight children, five of whom are inmates, the eldest being thirteen years, and the youngest nearly one year old; the woman is uneducated, intemperate and deserted by her husband, said also to be intemperate; the children fairly intelligent and if removed might probably be trained to usefulness; an uneducated, intemperate married woman, abandoned by her husband, an inmate two years; was at the State asylum for the insane about one year, since which she has given birth to a child, now one year old and an inmate; her mother, one brother and four sisters have been paupers, and she will probably hereafter burden the public; a married woman aged thirty years, ignorant, intemperate, able-bodied and vagrant, an inmate only a few months, with two children, the elder, a boy, ten, and the younger, a girl, two years old; a man and his wife, the former aged seventy-eight and the latter eighty-eight years, ignorant, intemperate and childless, inmates three years and wholly dependent; a man seventy-six years old with his wife seventy years of age, both intemperate and ignorant, and ten years in the house; have two self-supporting children, yet they seem likely to remain dependent through

life; a paralytic woman, a widow, sixty-one years old, and her daughter aged forty-two years, feeble minded, inmates ten years, both ignorant and habitual drunkards, and regarded as fixed dependents; an idiot female, fifty years of age, twenty-five of which have been spent in the institution, and her illegitimate daughter, twenty-two years old, also an idiot, born in the house, and an inmate from birth; a widowed woman aged fifty-one years, ignorant, intemperate and vagrant, ten years an inmate, and her grandson, six years old, a mulatto, illegitimate, and two years in the house; and a colored man and his wife, the former aged one hundred and the latter ninety-five years, both uneducated but temperate, childless and entirely helpless.

Other cases appeared as follows: A married man, forty-five years of age, suffering from disease, recently admitted; is uneducated, confirmed in habits of inebriety, and likely to continue a public charge; a single man, thirty-one years old, twelve years an inmate, a paralytic, of intemperate parents, both of whom were paupers, and died in this house; a man ninety-two years of age, a widower, educated and temperate, eight years an inmate, childless and entirely dependent; a weak minded single woman, fifty-one years old, having two illegitimate self-supporting children, an inmate twenty years, and looked upon as a fixed dependent; and an unmarried man, sixty-seven years of age, educated, but notoriously intemperate, an inmate two years, and enfeebled so as probably to burden the county through life.

The authorities of this county have not yielded a ready compliance with the law regarding the chronic insane. A few of this class have been sent to the appropriate State asylum, but the mass thus far have been retained under county control. A department of the poor-house is set apart for this purpose. The following were among the cases under care at the time of the inquiry:

A married woman, educated, but very intemperate, insane, and an inmate three years, without having received treatment at any State asylum; a woman thirty-two years old, married, and deserted by her husband, insane five years, two of which were spent at the State asylum without improvement; a widowed woman, educated and temperate, fifty-three years of age, and insane fifteen years, without treatment in a State institution; a married man aged forty-one years, educated but intemperate, two years at the State asylum, without improvement, and eight years since in this house, and regarded as incurable; a man sixty-five years of age, married, ignorant and intemperate, and eighteen years an insane inmate, without other

treatment; and a single man, forty-three years old, educated and temperate, at the State asylum two years, without improvement, and twelve years since then, in this house, being entirely dependent.

SCHENECTADY COUNTY.

The poor-house of this county is situated in the suburbs of the city of Schenectady. The building is old, but comfortable for the time being, yet a new structure will soon be required. It will accommodate about one hundred persons.

The number of persons in the care of the institution at the time of the inquiry, including nineteen (19) insane, was fifty-six (56). Of these, twenty-six (26) were males, and thirty (30) females, twenty-eight of whom were natives of New York. They were mostly in advanced life, five only being under forty years old; eighteen were between the ages of forty and sixty; twenty, between sixty and seventy; nine, between seventy and eighty, and four had passed eighty years. One only entered the poor-house under ten years of age; seven, when between the ages of ten and thirty; ten, when between thirty and forty; twenty-two, when between forty and sixty; and sixteen after in advance of the latter age. Two had been under care less than one year; three, one year and less than two years; thirteen, two years and less than five; seven, five years and less than ten; twenty-one, ten years and less than twenty; nine, twenty years and less than thirty; and one, more than thirty years. The time of dependence of all the inmates then summed five hundred and fifty-four years, being an average of 9.89 years to each person.

The inquiry showed a fair degree of intelligence among the inmates of this house; twenty eight of those of adult age, or nearly sixty per cent, having been trained in common schools. The proportion of intemperate, however, appeared quite large. All except one man and eleven women admitted habits of inebriety, and seventeen of these, or over thirty-six per cent, were classed as confirmed drunkards. But little was known as to the habits of their parents.

The authorities of this county have endeavored, and generally with good success, to provide for its dependent children otherwise than in the county poor-house, relying mainly upon family agencies for this purpose; and the county is remarkably exempt from entailed or hereditary pauperism. Of those under care at the time of the examination, only one had descended from a pauper father, and four from pauper mothers; and in no instance could the pauperism be traced back to the third generation. The number of families represented in

the institution was fifty-one; the number of dependents in these families, in three generations, sixty-one; the number of insane, twenty-five; the number of idiots, seven; the number of inebriates, forty-nine. Thirteen of those under care were parents, having in all thirty-six living children. Of these, three were in poor-houses; three under family care; twenty-nine self-supporting; and the condition of one was unknown.

The only family group in the institution at the time of the inquiry was the following: A widowed woman, eighty-two years old, educated, temperate, industrious, and seemingly respectable, an inmate twenty-three years, with three daughters, idiots, aged respectively sixty, forty-seven and forty-four years, and entirely helpless.

Among other cases then under care the following may be noticed: A single man, forty-five years of age, uneducated but temperate, crippled by an accident, and an inmate twenty-three years; an educated married woman, aged sixty-nine years, an inmate twelve years, enfeebled by habits of dissipation, and wholly dependent; a man sixty-five years old, a widower, educated and temperate, and six years in the house, on account of loss of sight; an idiot, female, aged fifty years, twenty-two years an inmate, and entirely friendless; an ignorant vagrant girl, nineteen years old, recently admitted, and soon to become a mother; and a married woman, fifty-two years of age, enfeebled by disease and deserted by her husband, an inmate sixteen years and regarded as a fixed public burden.

This county has transferred some of its more excitable chronic insane to State custody, but the greater portion are still retained under county control. Of those present at the time of the inquiry, four (4) were men and fifteen (15) women. They occupied apartments separate from the other inmates, and were generally quiet, harmless cases. All were looked upon as incurable.

Fifty-one of the inmates of this house were regarded as fixed dependents; one bid fair soon to go out and become self-supporting, and four were thought capable of providing for their maintenance if early removed and properly encouraged.

SCHOHARIE COUNTY.

The Schoharie county poor-house is located near the village of Middleburgh. It is an old building, greatly out of repair, and contains but few conveniences for its purposes. A few of the more respectable aged women are provided with separate apartments, but the other inmates associate indiscriminately.

At the time of the inquiry the institution had fifty (50) persons in its care, including eight (8) chronic insane. Of these, twenty-three (23) were males and twenty-seven (27) females, classified by birth as follows: New York, forty-two; England, one; Ireland, three; Germany, two; birthplaces unknown, two. The parentage of a large portion of the inmates was also native.

The facts ascertained regarding the ages of the inmates when examined, the period in life in which they became dependent, and the duration of the pauperism, were as follows: Ten were under sixteen years old; seven were between the ages of sixteen and forty; eleven between forty and sixty; seventeen between sixty and eighty; and five had passed the latter age. Seven were born in the poor-house; nine of the others entered it before they had reached the age of twenty years; fifteen when between the ages of twenty and fifty; nine when between fifty and seventy; and ten after they were over seventy years old. Four had been in the house less than one year; seventeen, one year and less than five years; twenty-two, five years and less than twenty; five, twenty years and less than thirty; and two, more than thirty years. The summing up showed that the time spent in the house by all the inmates then amounted to four hundred and forty-six years, giving an average dependence of 8.92 years to each person.

Of the adult inmates, fourteen, or over forty-one per cent, were unable to read or write; four could read only; seven could read and write; and nine had a common school education. Five of the men and fourteen of the women claimed to be temperate; and eight of the men and three of the women were classed as inebriates. The habits of the others could not be ascertained. But little was known respecting the habits of their ancestors.

The number of families represented by the inmates was forty; the pauper outgrowth from which in three generations had been seventy-three persons. The same families had also produced twelve insane, nine idiots, and twenty-one inebriates. Four of those under care were the offspring of pauper fathers and ten of pauper mothers; eight had pauper brothers, and nine pauper sisters. The pauperism had descended through three generations in one case on the paternal, and in four cases on the maternal side. Eleven were parents having in all twenty-four living children, of whom six were in poor-houses, four under family care, and fourteen self-supporting.

It has been the practice heretofore in this county to place in the poor-house such dependent children as could not readily be provided

for in families, and educate and train them in that institution. A better system of placing out such children now prevails in the county, yet the evil effects of the former practice in regard to this class, are still seen to a considerable extent. Among the family groups in the institution at the time of the inquiry were the following :

A brother and sister, the former aged twenty-one and the latter eighteen years, both idiots and entirely helpless ; an unmarried vagrant colored woman, illegitimate, and born in the house, having two children, both also born in the institution ; an aged man and his wife, recently admitted, and a granddaughter, the mother of whom died in the house ; a man fifty-six years old, a widower, shiftless, indolent and depraved, an inmate sixteen years, and two children, both boys, aged respectively ten and five years, and born in the institution ; two sisters, the elder said to be intemperate, vile and debased, having a granddaughter in the house ; and a man and his wife, both uneducated, intemperate and vagrant, and their child a bright intelligent boy six years old, inmates two years.

A few other cases in the institution will next be noticed : A man fifty-seven years of age, a widower, uneducated but temperate, fourteen years in the house, infirm, childless, and wholly dependent ; a single man eighty years old, educated and temperate, nine years an inmate, and entirely helpless ; an idiot, male, sixty years of age, an inmate thirty years, the father, mother, one brother and two sisters having died in the house ; a feeble minded single woman thirty-two years old, admitted when twelve years of age, and has one child born in the house, but now under family care ; and a married woman aged fifty years, deserted by her husband, an inmate twenty years, and the mother of four children, all said to be self-supporting.

The insane under care were one man and seven women. The former was in chains, the latter generally at large, and receiving no special attention. One had been in the house thirty years ; one twenty years ; two, each fifteen years, and the others, respectively, nine, eight, six and three years. Only three had been treated at the State Asylum, and all were regarded as incurable.

The probable future of the inmates of this house may be summed up as follows : Forty will doubtless continue public burdens the remainder of their lives ; one seems likely to go out and become self-supporting, and nine, all children, may be trained to usefulness if early removed and placed under good influences.

SCHUYLER COUNTY.

This county has no poor-house for its dependent classes. The insane are provided for in the State institutions; and such children as become a public charge, in families or asylums. All other classes needing public aid are assisted at their homes.

SENECA COUNTY.

The poor-house of this county is a substantial stone edifice situated about three miles from the village of Waterloo. It is in good repair, admits of a partial classification of the inmates, and has hospital rooms for the sick. It will accommodate about one hundred persons.

At the time of the inquiry, the institution had thirty-six (36) persons in its care. Of these twenty-one (21) were males, and fifteen (15) females. The only chronic insane were three (3) men, this class being mostly provided for in the State institution.

The dependent children of the county have heretofore been placed in families, but recently, such of this class as cannot be readily thus disposed of are sent to asylums.

The inmates examined were mostly natives, twenty four being born in this State. Seven were under sixteen years old; twelve were between the ages of sixteen and fifty; nine between fifty and seventy; and eight had passed the latter age. Four were born in the poor-house; nine of the others were admitted before they were twenty years of age; eleven when between the ages of twenty and fifty, and twelve after they were fifty years old. Ten had been in the house less than five years; thirteen, five years and less than ten; six, ten years and less than twenty; five, twenty years and less than thirty; and two over thirty years. The average time of dependence per inmate, then had been 9.19 years, the aggregate three hundred and thirty-one years.

Of the adult inmates, nine were without any educational training; seven had learned to read; and eleven had received the advantages of common school instruction. Two of the men, and five of the women were said to be totally abstinent; and twelve of the men were classed as intemperate. The habits of the balance of the women could not be ascertained, and but little could be learned regarding the habits of the parents of the inmates.

The number of families represented in the institution was thirty-two, from which there had sprung in three generations forty-seven public dependents. Four of those under care were the offspring of pauper fathers, and seven of pauper mothers, and five had pauper

sisters. In one instance the pauperism was traced back to the grandparents. Seven were heads of families, having in all fourteen living children. The condition of two of these could not be learned. Of the others, three were in poor-houses and nine self-supporting.

The following were the family groups in the institution, at the time of the examination: A married woman, uneducated, forty-one years old, abandoned by her husband, and an illegitimate child, a girl five years of age, the former an inmate thirteen years, and the latter from birth; an intelligent girl, eleven years of age, and ten years an inmate, and her sister five years old, illegitimate and born in the house; two idiotic brothers, aged respectively thirty-eight and thirty-six years, inmates twenty-eight years, and hopelessly dependent; and a man sixty-four years of age, a widower, educated and temperate, five years in the house, and his child, a girl four years old, and three years an inmate; an uneducated married woman aged sixty-eight years, and her feeble minded daughter twenty-seven years old, inmates fourteen years, and regarded as fixed burdens.

Among other cases present were the following: A single, weak minded woman, forty years old, an inmate twenty years and entirely friendless; an unmarried man aged fifty-seven years, ignorant and intemperate, an inmate twenty-seven years, and has also been in jail for drunkenness; a married woman, sixty-five years of age, a paralytic, entirely helpless, and eight years in the house; a widowed woman seventy-five years old, recently admitted, childless and wholly dependent; a single man aged sixty-eight years, educated but very intemperate, an inmate ten years, and a fixed burden; an unmarried woman, thirty-eight years old, feeble minded and deformed, an inmate three years, and likely to remain through life; and a married man aged thirty-eight years, four years an inmate, enfeebled by habits of dissipation, and gives little promise of future self-support.

It seemed probable that three of the inmates of this house might be trained to usefulness, if removed and properly educated; the future of five was regarded as doubtful; and twenty-eight, or over seventy-seven per cent, were looked upon as permanent burdens.

STEBEN COUNTY.

The buildings constituting the poor-house of this county are old and greatly dilapidated. The institution has no facilities for classification, and contains but few conveniences for its purposes. Its location is near the village of Bath.

The number of inmates at the time of the examination, including

twelve (12) insane, was: Males, forty-seven (47); females, forty (40); total, eighty-seven (87). Six of these were under ten years old; nine were between the ages of ten and sixteen; fourteen between sixteen and thirty; twenty-seven between thirty and sixty; twenty-one between sixty and seventy; and ten were in advance of seventy years. Twenty-three became dependent before they were twenty years old, of whom six were born in the house; nineteen when between the ages of thirty and forty; twenty-five when between forty and sixty; twelve when between sixty and seventy; and eight after they were seventy years old. Eighteen had been in the institution less than one year; nineteen, one year and less than two years; fourteen, two years and less than five; seventeen, five years and less than ten; sixteen, ten years and less than thirty; two, thirty years and less than forty; and one, more than forty years. The entire time of dependence of all those then under care, footed up four hundred and eighty-seven years, which gave an average per inmate of 5.60 years.

The educational attainments of the adult inmates appeared as follows: Instructed in common schools, twenty-seven; learned to read, eight; to read and write, eight; no education, twenty-one. Twenty-nine claimed to be totally abstinent, and twenty-five confessed habits of inebriety. The habits of ten could not be ascertained; and very little was known as to the habits of the parents of the inmates.

The number of families represented in the institution was seventy-two. The pauper outgrowth of these families in three generations, as far as could be traced out, numbered one hundred and six persons. There had also been in the same families, twelve insane, ten idiots, and forty inebriates. Of those then under care, five had pauper fathers, and ten pauper mothers. In one case, the pauperism extended back to the grandparents. Thirty-two were parents, said to have in all seventy-nine living children. The condition of seventeen of these could not be ascertained. The others were accounted for as follows: In poor-houses, ten; provided for in families, two; self-supporting, fifty.

The families in the house at the date of the inquiry were the following: A widowed woman twenty-seven years old, temperate and seemingly respectable, an inmate six months with three children, aged respectively seven years, three years, and one year, and likely ere long to be removed; an educated temperate married woman, thirty years of age, deserted by her husband, a confirmed drunkard, an inmate only a few weeks with her child, a boy four years old, and

bids fair soon to go out ; a man forty-three years old, fairly educated and temperate, and his wife, aged thirty-nine years, with their child, a girl five years old, and also a son of the woman by a former husband, seventeen years of age, the first an inmate five years, the second twelve years, the third from birth, the fourth two months, and all except the last regarded as permanent burdens ; an educated, temperate blind man sixty-two years old, recently admitted with his wife, aged sixty-five, each twice married, the former having one and the latter five self-supporting children, but unable to provide for their parents ; a married woman twenty-six years of age, abandoned by her husband with an infant child, inmates only a short time, and not likely to remain long ; a single woman twenty years old, in the third generation of a family of paupers, an inmate five years, having a child nearly two years of age born in the institution ; an unmarried girl aged eighteen, admitted to the house when five years old with her mother and other children, subsequently placed out, but recently returned to give birth to her child, now an inmate, and is soon again to become a mother ; a single woman twenty-one years of age, uneducated and vagrant, with a young child born in the house, and is very likely further to burden the public ; a debased, uneducated and grossly intemperate married woman, thirty-five years old, twenty-five years in the institution, and has also been in jail and the work-house for drunkenness, her husband being at present in State prison, and her only child a pauper inmate ; and a married woman twenty-six years of age, deserted by her husband, an inmate two years, with an illegitimate child, and gives little promise of future self-support.

A few of the other cases in the institution will now be noticed : An unmarried man seventy-nine years old, ten years an inmate, educated and temperate, once possessed considerable property, but now wholly dependent ; a weak minded single man, aged twenty-two years, in the house since ten years of age, and appears likely to remain through life ; an uneducated woman, sixty-five years old, twice widowed, two years an inmate, and entirely helpless ; a man sixty-eight years of age, temperate and industrious, twice married, but now a widower, one year an inmate, and regarded as a fixed dependent ; a married man fifty years old, ignorant and intemperate, separated from his wife several years, recently admitted and will probably hereafter burden the public ; a man forty-three years of age, married and has two self-supporting children, an epileptic, and gives no hope of recovery ; and a married woman nineteen years old, deserted by her

husband, educated and temperate, but a confirmed vagrant, one year an inmate, and seems probable hereafter to burden the county.

This county provides mainly for its chronic insane in the State asylum for this class. A separate building is set apart for those retained under local control, but it is quite inferior in its accommodations, in fact wholly unsuited for the purposes to which it is applied. The cases under care at the time of the examination were mostly of long standing, and regarded generally as incurable.

The condition of eighteen of the inmates of this house was such that no reliable opinion as to their future could be formed. It was thought that three of the others would probably go out and provide for themselves, and that eight might become self-supporting if removed and placed under proper supervision. The balance were looked upon as hopelessly dependent.

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

This county, until 1871, maintained its poor in houses situated in the several towns. In that year a county poor-house was erected at Yaphank, and the system of town poor-houses discontinued. The building is a wooden edifice containing modern appliances for heating, ventilation and bathing, and enables a partial classification of the inmates. It will accommodate about two hundred and fifty persons.

The number of persons in care of the institution, at the time of the examination, was one hundred and thirty (130), of whom forty-six (46) were insane. Of these sixty-seven (67) were males, and sixty-three (63) females, classified by birth as follows: New York, ninety-six; other States of the Union, five; Ireland, eleven; other European countries, eighteen. The fathers of ninety and the mothers of ninety-six were native, and the fathers of thirty-eight and the mothers of thirty-four foreign born. The birthplaces of the fathers of two were unknown.

The ages of the inmates when examined, the period in life in which they became dependent, and the duration of the pauperism appeared as follows: Four were under two years old; seven were between the ages of two and sixteen years; seventeen between sixteen and thirty; thirty-three between thirty and fifty; forty between fifty and seventy; twenty-three between seventy and eighty; and six were in advance of the latter age. Eight were born in poor-houses; fifteen were admitted before they had reached the age of twenty years; thirty when between the ages of twenty and forty; sixteen when between forty and fifty; forty-two when between fifty and seventy; and

nineteen after they had passed the age of seventy years. Thirty-eight had been dependent less than one year; nineteen, one year and less than two years; forty-seven, two years and less than five; thirteen, five years and less than ten; seven, ten years and less than twenty; four, twenty years and less than thirty; one over thirty, and one over forty years. The aggregate dependence of all the inmates, at the time of the inquiry, had been five hundred and fifty years; the average to each person 4.23 years.

Of the adult inmates of proper intelligence, fifty-one had been instructed in common schools; sixteen of the others had learned to read only; twelve to read and write; and the residue comprising nearly thirty-one per cent, were without any education. Twelve of the men, and twenty-one of the women were classed as temperate; and forty-two men and twenty women as intemperate. The habits of five men and fourteen women could not be ascertained. The parents of a considerable portion of the inmates, it appeared, were also intemperate.

Since the establishment of its county poor-house, the authorities of this county have been very vigilant in looking after its dependent children, and in providing for their care in families and otherwise, separate from adult paupers. Under the system of town poor-houses, as heretofore existing in the county, the children were sent to these institutions and placed in the association of the other inmates, and its evil effects are still observable, many of these with their progeny being now in the county institution. Of those under care at the time of the inquiry, six were the offspring of pauper fathers, and eighteen of pauper mothers; seven had pauper brothers, and eight, pauper sisters; and four had pauper uncles, and two, pauper aunts. In two instances on the paternal, and in four instances on the maternal side, the pauperism was found to have descended through three generations.

The number of families represented by the inmates was one hundred and eighteen. The number of dependents traced out in these families, in three generations, was one hundred and sixty-one. There was also known to have sprung from the same families fifty-three insane persons, twelve idiots, and one hundred and thirteen inebriates. Thirty-eight of those under care were parents, having in all ninety-nine living children. The condition of nineteen of these was unknown; the others were said to be situated in life as follows: In poor-houses, twelve; adopted or otherwise provided for in families, thirteen; self-supporting, fifty-five.

The following were the family groups in the institution at the time of the inquiry: A colored man and his wife, the former aged ninety-eight, and the latter seventy-four years, both educated and temperate, recently admitted, and wholly dependent; a widowed woman seventy years old, uneducated but temperate, and her daughter aged thirty-two years, ignorant and vagrant, the former an inmate of a town poor-house when forty years of age, and the latter in childhood, and both classed as fixed dependents; an uneducated blind man and his wife, aged respectively seventy and seventy-four years, inmates only a short time, childless and entirely helpless; a man aged seventy-four, and his wife sixty-four years, intemperate and ignorant, inmates three years, formerly in the town poor-house, and regarded as permanent charges; a married colored woman forty-one years old, deserted by her drunken husband, recently admitted to give birth to her child, also an inmate; an epileptic woman thirty years of age, married and abandoned by her husband, an inmate six months with her child, a girl two years old, the latter soon to be removed; a married woman aged thirty-four years, educated and temperate, separated from her husband, an inmate one year and having a child with her born in the house; a weak minded single girl seventeen years old, and her child, a boy aged three years, the former an inmate since fourteen years of age, and the latter from birth; an educated, temperate, married colored woman, twenty-seven years old, abandoned by her husband, in the house three years, having a female child born soon after her admission; a single girl aged eighteen years, ignorant and vagrant, an inmate a few months with an infant child born in the institution; a weak minded single woman, twenty-six years old, dependent from birth, the father, mother and two brothers having been paupers, and her child, a deaf-mute girl, six years old, born in the house; an educated man aged sixty-six years, very intemperate and frequently in jail for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, an inmate six years with his wife, a feeble minded woman, forty-one years of age, and both looked upon as permanent burdens; and a married woman forty years old, educated and temperate, deserted by her drunken and dissolute husband, an inmate one year with her two children, both girls, the elder aged four, and the younger two years, bright and intelligent, and soon to be removed.

Among the other cases examined, the following may be noticed: A feeble minded single woman, seventy-three years of age, admitted to the town poor-house with her mother when ten years old, having thus spent sixty-two years as a public dependent; an ignorant, intem-

perate, unmarried woman aged sixty-one years, eighteen of which have been passed in poor-houses, giving birth during the time to three children, one being a pauper, and two self-supporting; a widowed woman seventy-four years old, uneducated and intemperate, whose father, mother, and one brother were paupers, had been an inmate five years, and regarded as a fixed burden; a colored man seventy-eight years of age, educated and temperate, twice married but now a widower, an inmate three years, and entirely helpless; an educated, temperate, industrious man, seventy-two years old, a widower, childless, paralytic, and wholly dependent; a feeble minded single woman aged thirty-four years, twenty-nine years in poor-houses, the father and mother having also been paupers and grossly intemperate; and an educated man twenty years of age, two years in the house as a vagrant, having frequently been in jail, and the refuge for petty offenses, and offers no promise of reformation.

The insane under care were twenty-five (25) men, and twenty-one (21) women. All were chronic cases, a portion of them having been treated at State asylums, and others transferred from the various town poor-houses. They occupy apartments separate from the other inmates, are under the care of attendants employed for the purpose, and visited periodically by the physician to the institution. The men work upon the farm, and the women in domestic duties, and the greater portion are good laborers.

The condition of eight of the inmates of this house was such as to involve their future in doubt; seven bid fair soon to go out and provide for themselves; eleven seemed to be capable of self-maintenance under proper supervision; and one hundred and four were regarded as hopelessly dependent.

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

The Sullivan county poor-house is a comfortable wooden edifice, situated near Monticello. It will accommodate about one hundred persons.

The number of inmates at the time of the inquiry was seventy-six (76), of whom twenty-nine (29) were chronic insane. Of these, forty-one (41) were males, and thirty-five (35) females, whose ages were as follows: Under sixteen years old, nine; between the ages of sixteen and thirty years, eight; between thirty and fifty, nineteen; between fifty and seventy, twenty-four; between seventy and eighty, twelve; over eighty years of age, four. Five were said to have been born in poor-houses; ten of the others became dependent

before they were twenty years of age; thirty-two when between the ages of twenty and fifty; twenty-two when between fifty and seventy; and seven after they had passed the latter age. Only two had been in the house less than one year; nineteen, one year and less than two years; twenty-four, two years and less than five; ten, five years and less than ten; eleven, ten years and less than twenty; seven, between twenty and thirty years; and three more than thirty years. The whole time of dependence of the then inmates, summed up, four hundred and ninety-one years, equivalent to an average of 6.46 years to each person.

The following were the facts obtained regarding the birthplaces of the inmates: New York, forty; other States of the Union, two; Canada, two; Ireland, eleven; Germany, fourteen; other European countries, three; birthplaces unknown, four. The fathers of twenty-nine, and the mothers of thirty-three were born in the United States; and the fathers of thirty-two, and the mothers of twenty-eight were foreign born. The birthplaces of the parents of the others could not be ascertained.

Of the adult inmates, twenty-three or nearly thirty-six per cent. were without any education. Four of the men, and eleven of the women were said to be temperate; and twenty of the men, and two of the women were classed as inebriates. The habits of nine of the men, and eighteen of the women could not be ascertained; and but little could be learned regarding the habits of the parents of the inmates.

Upon the establishment of the Susquehanna Valley Home, at Binghamton, in 1869, the authorities of this county transferred its children then in the county poor-house, to that institution; and since that time, the dependent children of the county have been mainly sent to its care. Of the inmates of the poor-house at the time of the examination, only two were the offspring of pauper fathers, and seven of pauper mothers. The number of families represented in the institution was sixty-nine. There had sprung from these families in three generations, so far as could be traced out, eighty-eight public dependents, twenty-nine insane, three idiots, and twenty-six inebriates. Three of those then under care were parents having six living children, all of whom, mostly infants, were in the poor-house.

The families grouped in the house at the time of the inquiry were the following: An unmarried woman aged forty-five years, weak minded and intemperate, an inmate five years, having three illegitimate children with her, the eldest four, and the youngest two years

of age, and all born in the house; a feeble minded single woman twenty-one years of age, and her child, a boy four years old, also feeble minded, born in the institution, and since then permanent inmates; an uneducated widowed woman aged twenty-five years, in the house one year, with her child four years of age, since which she has given birth to an illegitimate child also an inmate; and an ignorant single man aged forty-five years, and his weak minded sister, sixty-two years old, the former an inmate one year, and the latter four years, and both regarded as fixed dependents.

Among the other cases examined the following may be noticed: An unmarried man ninety years old, ignorant and intemperate, one year an inmate, and entirely friendless; a single man aged sixty-eight years, uneducated, and a confirmed inebriate, having been in jail for drunkenness, an inmate only a short time, yet likely hereafter to burden the public; a married woman forty years of age, of feeble intellect, deserted by her husband, an inmate ten years, and is probable to remain through life; and an uneducated married woman, sixty-five years old, separated from her husband, two years in the house, infirm and wholly dependent.

The insane under care at the date of the inquiry were ten (10) men, and nineteen (19) women. They occupy a detached building, and are not allowed to mingle with the other inmates. All were chronic cases, and looked upon as wholly incurable.

The following conclusions were reached regarding the future of the inmates of this institution: Permanently dependent, sixty-two; will probably go out and provide for themselves, four; may become self-supporting under proper supervision, eight; future doubtful, two.

TIOGA COUNTY.

The poor-house of this county is situated near the village of Owego. It is an old building, but in fair repair, and adequate to the present requirements. It will accommodate about seventy-four persons.

Upon the occasion of the inquiry the institution had thirty-two (32) male and fourteen (14) female inmates, making a total of forty-six (46). Of these, twelve (12) were insane. The birthplaces of two could not be ascertained. The nativity of the others was as follows: United States, thirty-eight; Canada, one; Ireland, five. The fathers of twenty-two, and the mothers of twenty-three, were native born; and the fathers of six, and the mothers of five, were of foreign birth. The nativity of the parents of eighteen could not be learned.

The ages of the inmates, the period of life in which the depend-

ence began, and the duration of the pauperism appeared as follows: Six were under sixteen years of age; nine were between the ages of sixteen and forty; fourteen between forty and sixty; fifteen between sixty and eighty; and two were over eighty years old. Eleven became dependent before they were twenty years of age, of whom two were born in the poor-house; twelve when between the ages of twenty and forty; eight when between forty and fifty; nine when between fifty and seventy; and six after they had passed the latter age. Ten had been in the house less than two years; fourteen, two years and less than five; seven, five years and less than ten; nine, ten years and less than twenty; and six, more than twenty years. The entire time spent in the house by all the inmates, was found to have been three hundred and thirty-five years, making an average of 7.28 years to each person.

Seven of the adult inmates only, had received the advantages of common school instruction; eight of the others had learned to read; nine to read and write; and thirteen were without any education. Two of the men and six of the women claimed to be totally abstinent; and the habits of six of the men, and four of the women could not be learned. The others were known to have been intemperate, ten of whom, or over twenty-seven per cent were classed as habitual drunkards.

The authorities of this county now provide for its dependent children in the Susquehanna Valley Home, at Binghamton. Before the establishment of that institution such children were sent to the poor-house, and several of the present adult inmates were in the institution in childhood. Of those examined, three had pauper fathers, and nine, pauper mothers, and in one instance the pauperism was traced back to the grandparents. Nineteen were parents having in all forty-six living children, said to be conditioned in life as follows: In poor-houses, seven; in asylums, two; under family care, four; self-supporting, twenty-eight; condition unknown, five.

The number of families represented in the institution was thirty-six. The unfortunate, vicious and debased classes in these families in three generations, summed up ninety-five persons, as follows: Paupers, fifty-eight; insane, sixteen; idiots, five; inebriates, thirteen; criminals, three.

The following were the family groups in the house at the date of the inquiry: A man seventy-four years of age, nine years in the house, and his second wife, fifty-five years old, an inmate eleven years, and a pauper at the time of their marriage, and two children

of the latter by her first husband, aged respectively twenty-eight and twenty-one years, the elder a male idiot, the younger an insane man, both admitted with their mother; a man and his wife, the former aged sixty-nine, and the latter, a paralytic, fifty-four years, inmates ten years, and wholly dependent; an uneducated and intemperate man, fifty-six years old, his wife, aged forty-three, and an idiot boy eleven years of age, the first an inmate two, the second four, and the third nine years, and all looked upon as permanent burdens; a woman aged sixty-nine years, twice married, educated but grossly intemperate, and frequently in jail for drunkenness, an inmate six years, and her unmarried daughter thirty-five years of age, ignorant and intemperate, admitted when five years of age, spending most of the time since then in jails, work-houses and poor-houses, and having an illegitimate child with her one year old, born in the institution; a single feeble minded woman thirty years of age, a pauper eleven years, the mother of two illegitimate children, both born in the house, the elder being provided for in a family, and the younger, a boy four years old, an inmate; and two brothers, aged respectively eight and six years, bright, intelligent, recently admitted, and soon to be removed.

A few of the other cases under care will now be noticed: A married man aged fifty-five years, uneducated and very intemperate, fifteen years an inmate, suffering from disease resulting from vicious and debasing practices, and deemed wholly incurable; a man seventy-three years of age, a widower, uneducated but temperate, the father of five self-supporting children, recently admitted, and likely to remain through life; an unmarried man seventy-seven years old, ignorant and grossly intemperate, three years in the house and looked upon as a permanent charge; a single man aged sixty-five years, uneducated and a confirmed drunkard, an inmate two years, committed as a vagrant, and gives no promise of providing for himself; a weak minded single woman forty years of age, seven years in the house, infirm, friendless, and wholly dependent; an idiotic woman sixty-one years old, two years an inmate, and probable hereafter to burden the public; and a widowed woman aged seventy-six years, once possessed of property, four years in the house, and regarded as a fixed burden.

The insane were seven (7) men, and five (5) women. They occupy a separate building, having but few conveniences, however, for its purposes. The following were among the cases examined: A married woman forty-four years old, insane, and in the house twenty-two years, without treatment at the State asylum; a widowed woman

aged seventy-two years, twenty-six years an insane inmate, and has never been at any State asylum; an uneducated single woman forty-one years old, an insane inmate twenty years, without treatment in any other institution; a married man twenty-seven years old, insane four years, two years at the State asylum, and two years in the house, and offers no hope of recovery; and a single man, thirty-six years of age, fourteen years an inmate, without treatment at the State asylum, and regarded as wholly incurable.

The conclusions formed regarding the future of the inmates of this house, were as follows: Permanently dependent, forty-one; capable of self maintenance under proper supervision, four; future doubtful, one.

TOMPKINS COUNTY.

The poor-house of this county is a wooden edifice situated in the town of Clysses, about four miles from Ithaca. The building has recently been altered and repaired, and meets very properly its purposes. It has room for about seventy-five persons.

When the examination was made the institution had twenty-four (24) male and fifteen (15) female inmates; total, thirty-nine (39). Two of them only were under sixteen years old; seven were between the ages of sixteen and fifty; thirteen between fifty and seventy; sixteen between seventy and eighty; and one was over eighty years of age. Three became dependent before they were ten years old; nine when between the ages of ten and forty; thirteen when between forty and sixty; and fourteen after they had passed the latter age. Four had been in the house less than one year; thirteen, one year and less than five years; seven, five years and less than ten; eleven, ten years and less than twenty; three, twenty years and less than thirty; and one more than forty years. The entire dependence of all the inmates, at the time of the inquiry, footed up three hundred and thirty years; the average to each person 8.46 years.

The birth-places of the inmates were as follows: United States, twenty-eight; England, two; Ireland, four; other European countries, two; birth-places unknown, three. Of those of mature age, ten had a fair common school education; eight had learned to read; five to read and write; and the others were without any educational training. Nine of the men and twelve of the women were said to be totally abstinent; the others were classed as intemperate. But little was known respecting the habits of the parents of the inmates.

The authorities of this county maintain a vigorous system of placing dependent children in family homes, and rely mainly upon these

agencies in providing for this class. The only family found in the house at the date of the inquiry was a weak minded single woman, fifty-five years old and her daughter, of feeble intellect, twenty-two years of age. The former had been an inmate thirteen and the latter eighteen years. The number of dependents in the families of the inmates, in three generations, had been forty-six; the number of insane, eight; the number of idiots, six; the number of inebriates, thirty-two. Thirteen of those under care were parents, having in all twenty-seven living children. Of these, one was in the poor-house; two were bound out; twenty-one were self-supporting; and the condition of three was unknown.

A few of the cases examined will now be noticed: An uneducated but temperate man, a widower, fifty-five years old, fourteen years an inmate, disabled by disease; a feeble minded single woman, aged thirty-seven years, ten years in the house, friendless and wholly dependent; a widowed woman seventy-five years of age, uneducated and very intemperate, an inmate since fifty-six years old, and regarded as a fixed burden; an educated man, a widower, grossly intemperate, and six years in the institution; a drunken, feeble minded single man, thirty-two years of age, sixteen years a pauper inmate, and likely to remain through life; a married man sixty-eight years old, ignorant and intemperate, nine years in the house, and looked upon as a permanent charge; an idiot, male, sixty-five years of age, an inmate forty-five years, and entirely friendless; and a weak minded man, aged twenty-one years, of intemperate parents, recently admitted, and gives no promise of future self-support.

This county provides for its chronic insane mainly, at the State institution for this class. The number under county care upon the occasion of the inquiry was six (6). All were mild and harmless cases, receiving no special attention.

All of the inmates of this house except one, were regarded as permanent dependents.

ULSTER COUNTY.

The paupers examined in this county were as follows: In the Ulster county poor-house, one hundred and four (104); in the Kingston city alms-house, forty-nine (49); total, one hundred and fifty-three (153).

The Ulster County Poor-house is an old wooden edifice, situated near New Paltz. The inmates at the time of the inquiry, were sixty-six (66) males, and thirty-eight (38) females, classified by birth as

follows: New York, seventy-three; other States of the Union, two; Canada, one; England, one; Ireland, sixteen; Germany, five; birth places unascertained, six. The fathers of fifty-six, and the mothers of fifty-nine were native, and the fathers of twenty-six, and the mothers of twenty-four, foreign born. The birth-places of the fathers of twenty-two, and of the mothers of twenty-one were unknown.

The ages of the inmates when examined, the period in life in which they became dependent, and the duration of the pauperism, according to the record, appeared as follows: Seven were under two years old; fourteen were between the ages of two and sixteen years; thirty between sixteen and forty; twenty-five between forty and fifty; fifteen between fifty and seventy; ten between seventy and eighty; and three were in advance of the latter age. Eight were born in poor-houses; eleven of the others were reduced to dependence before they had reached the age of ten years; twenty-seven when between the ages of ten and thirty; twenty-four when between thirty and fifty; twenty-eight when between fifty and seventy; and six after they had passed seventy years. Thirty-five had been in the house less than one year; nine, one year, and less than two years; twenty-nine, two years, and less than five; eighteen, five years and less than ten; ten, ten years and less than twenty; one over twenty, one over thirty, and one over forty years. The entire time of their dependence, amounted to four hundred and forty-seven years, being an average of 4.29 years per inmate. Sixty were looked upon as permanent burdens; twelve seemed likely to go out and provide for themselves; seven exhibited capacity for self-maintenance under proper supervision; and the future of twenty-five, mostly children, was regarded as doubtful.

Of the adult inmates of this institution, nine only were educated; thirteen of the others had learned to read, and seventeen to read and write; the residue, comprising fifty per cent, were wholly ignorant. All of the men except seven, whose habits could not be learned, admitted practices of inebriety, twenty-four being classed as moderate drinkers, five as periodical drinkers, and eight as confirmed drunkards. Nine of the women were said to be temperate, eleven intemperate, and the habits of six were unknown. But little could be ascertained respecting the habits of the parents of the inmates.

The practice of consigning dependent children to the poor-house has long prevailed in this county, and at times there have accumulated considerable numbers in the institution. At the time of

the inquiry, there were twenty-nine of the inmates who were parents, having in all eighty-six living children. The condition of twelve of these could not be ascertained. The others were said to be conditioned in life as follows: In poor-houses, nineteen; in asylums, two; bound out, two; self-supporting fifty-one. The number of families represented by the inmates was eighty-four. The burdensome, unfortunate and disturbing classes of society in these families, in three generations, so far as could be learned, footed up two hundred and eighty-five persons, as follows: Public dependents one hundred and ninety; insane thirteen; idiots ten; inebriates seventy-two. Of those under care, nine were the offspring of pauper fathers, and twenty-four of pauper mothers; one had a pauper grand father, and four, pauper grand mothers; nineteen had pauper brothers, and seventeen, pauper sisters.

The family groups in the house when the examination was made, were the following: An able-bodied, ignorant, intemperate man, thirty-five years of age, and his wife twenty-eight years old, inmates one month, with two children, the elder aged two years, and the younger seven months; a widowed woman thirty-eight years of age, educated but very intemperate and vagrant, one year in the house, with her child, a girl nine years old; a married woman separated from her husband, ignorant and an habitual drunkard, four years an inmate, having an illegitimate child with her, a boy three years old, and born in the house; a widowed woman aged eighty years, uneducated and intemperate, an inmate two years with her daughter, a married woman thirty-four years old, deserted by her husband, and two grand children, a girl aged five, and a boy, illegitimate, aged three years, their father being in State prison; an uneducated married woman twenty-nine years of age, abandoned by her husband, an inmate only a short time with an infant child, and likely soon to go out; a vagrant married woman aged twenty-five years, separated from her husband, an inmate two years, having an illegitimate child one year old, born in the institution; a weak minded single woman, nineteen years of age, two years an inmate, with an illegitimate child, a girl, born in the house; an unmarried, ignorant, intemperate and vagrant woman thirty-four years old, an inmate eight years, having two illegitimate children with her, the elder, a boy aged four, and the younger, a girl aged two years, both born in the institution; a feeble minded single man forty-eight years of age, an inmate fourteen years, and his unmarried sister, thirty-one years old, also feeble minded, an inmate three years, with two male children, the elder an

idiot aged fourteen, and the younger intelligent, aged six years; a single woman fifty-seven years old, uneducated and intemperate, an inmate since fifty years of age, having an illegitimate child with her, a boy seven years old and dependent from birth; a brother and his sister, the former aged two years and the latter ten months, inmates only a short time, the mother dying in the house, the father being intemperate, idle and vagrant; a man seventy-two years of age, and his wife, forty-one years old, each twice married, the former having five, and the latter two self-supporting children, recently admitted but regarded as fixed dependents; and an uneducated intemperate man sixty-six years old, and his wife forty years of age, also ignorant and intemperate, inmates twelve years and likely to continue public burdens.

A few of the other cases under care will now be noticed: A married man, seventy years of age, educated but grossly intemperate, an inmate seven years, friendless, infirm and wholly dependent; a single woman, thirty-five years old, ignorant and a confirmed inebriate, having been frequently in jail for drunkenness, an inmate five years, vagrant, dissolute and depraved, and regarded as incorrigible; a widowed woman, fifty-eight years of age, uneducated and intemperate, sixteen years in the house and likely to remain through life; an educated, intemperate single man, aged fifty-nine years, vagrant and debased, an inmate four years, and gives little promise of self-support; a married woman, aged thirty-nine years, uneducated, vagrant and depraved, abandoned by her husband, an inmate seven years, and looked upon as a permanent charge; and a man seventy-five years old, ignorant and intemperate, an inmate eight years, a widower, feeble and infirm, and entirely dependent.

The insane under care were four (4) men, and six (6) women. All were chronic cases, and regarded incurable.

The Kingston City Almshouse is a commodious brick edifice, nearly new, eligibly situated, and well adapted to its purposes. Its inmates at the time of the examination were thirty-five (35) males, and fourteen (14) females, of the following nativities: United States, fourteen; England, six; Ireland, twenty-two; other European countries, seven. Thirteen were under sixteen years of age; nine were between the ages of sixteen and forty; fourteen between forty and sixty; nine between sixty and seventy, and four had passed the latter age. Fourteen became dependent before they were twenty years of age; ten when between the ages of twenty and forty; sixteen when between forty and sixty; and nine after they were sixty years old.

Twenty-eight had been in the institution less than one year; nine, one year and less than two years; and twelve more than two years. The aggregate time then spent in the institution footed up forty-nine years, being an average of one year to each person. Many of them had heretofore been in the county poor-house, but no record as to the time spent there was at hand. Twenty-four of the adult inmates, or over sixty-nine per cent, had received a common school education. Two of the men, and one woman only, claimed to be temperate. Of the others, six men were said to be moderate drinkers, four periodical drinkers, and fifteen confirmed inebriates; and of the women, five were moderate drinkers, two habitual drunkards, and the habits of one could not be ascertained. The fathers of twenty-three, and the mothers of thirty-four were temperate; and the fathers of fifteen, and the mothers of five, intemperate. The habits of the fathers of eleven, and of the mothers of ten were unknown.

The number of families represented in the institution was thirty-seven. The number of dependents in these families in three generations footed up fifty-three; the number of insane, six; and the number of inebriates forty-five. Four of those under care were the offspring of pauper fathers, and nine of pauper mothers; twelve had pauper brothers, and eleven, pauper sisters. The number who were parents was eleven, having in all twenty-eight living children, situated in life as follows: In poor-houses, nine; bound out, one; self-supporting, eighteen.

The following were the family groups in the institution at the time of the inquiry: An uneducated widowed woman, thirty-four years old, apparently respectable, an inmate one year, with four children, three boys and one girl, aged respectively ten, eight, six and three years, all intelligent, and if removed might be trained to usefulness; a single woman twenty-six years of age, of foreign birth, and only a few months in the country, recently admitted with an illegitimate child, a girl two years old, and will probably soon provide for herself; an intemperate, uneducated vagrant woman, a widow, thirty-six years of age, an inmate one year with four intelligent children, the eldest aged thirteen, and the youngest two years, the latter being illegitimate; and a family of four children, two boys and two girls, aged respectively eleven, nine, six and four years, the mother being dead, and the father a confirmed drunkard, all intelligent, and it is said, will be provided for in families.

Among other cases examined were the following: A married man forty-six years of age, uneducated and grossly intemperate, having

been repeatedly in jail for drunkenness, an inmate two years, a paralytic and hopelessly dependent; a single man sixty-two years old, educated, but very intemperate, eighteen years dependent, fourteen of which were spent in the Ulster county poor-house, and regarded as a permanent burden; an unmarried man aged thirty-eight years, well educated, but a confirmed inebriate, recently admitted, suffering from disease, and probably incurable; an educated single man, sixty-four years of age, only a short time in the house, enfeebled by practices of dissipation, and likely to remain through life; a man fifty-five years old, a widower, formerly in the county poor-house, an inmate two years, educated, but intemperate and vagrant, and looked upon as a fixed charge; an educated married woman, aged sixty-one years, separated from her husband, transferred from the Ulster county poor-house, where she had spent twelve years, and seems probable to burden the public through life; a widowed woman forty-nine years old, ignorant and intemperate, also transferred from the Ulster county poor-house, and gives no promise of future self-support; and a single woman sixty-five years of age, educated, but intemperate and debased, having been in various poor-houses for the past fourteen years, and several times in jail for intoxication and disorderly conduct, and deemed permanently dependent.

The following conclusions were reached regarding the future of the inmates of this institution: Permanently dependent, twenty-six; will probably go out and provide for themselves, seven; may be educated to usefulness if placed under proper surroundings, thirteen; future doubtful, three.

WARREN COUNTY.

The Warren county poor-house has been in use several years, but has recently been repaired, and is quite comfortable. It is situated near the village of Warrensburgh.

The number of inmates at the time of the inquiry was fifty-seven (57), of whom thirty-three (33) were males, and twenty-four (24) females. Forty-two were natives of New York; six of other States of the union; two were born in Canada; and seven were of foreign birth. Eight were under sixteen years old; fourteen were between the ages of sixteen and forty; and thirty-five were over forty years of age, of whom two had reached an age beyond eighty years. A considerable number of the aged were feeble and infirm, and several were unable to leave their rooms. Two had been inmates from birth; thirteen of the others became dependent

before they were twenty years of age; thirty-two when between the ages of twenty and sixty; and ten after they had passed the latter age. Seven had been inmates less than one year; thirty-two, one year and less than ten years; and eighteen more than ten years. The aggregate duration of poor-house life of all the inmates, then had been four hundred and forty-eight years; the average to each person 7.86 years.

Of the adult inmates, eighteen had received a common school education; two could read only; and twenty-four were without any education. Five of the men and nine of the women were said to have been temperate, and the habits of one man and two women could not be learned. The others were classed as intemperate.

The number of families represented in the institution was forty-nine. The number of dependents in these families in three generations, so far as could be learned, had been seventy-seven; the number of insane fifteen; the number of idiots, nine; the number of inebriates sixty-two. Of those under care at the time of the inquiry, six had pauper fathers, and ten pauper mothers; and in one instance on the maternal side the pauperism was traced back to the third generation. Eighteen were parents, having in all twenty-nine living children, said to be conditioned in life as follows: In poor-houses, eight; bound out, nine; self-supporting, twelve.

The family groups in the institution were the following: An uneducated widowed woman, an epileptic, sixty-seven years old, an inmate five years with her daughter twenty-four years of age, having an illegitimate child, a girl, six years old, also epileptic, two years in the house, and regarded as wholly incurable; two brothers (twins), aged ten years, orphaned and recently admitted, both intelligent and soon to be removed; an ignorant, intemperate woman twenty-seven years of age, deserted by her husband, an inmate one year, having an illegitimate child six months old, and born in the house; and a married woman aged twenty-three years, educated and temperate, in the house only a few weeks with an infant child, and likely soon to be discharged.

The following were among the other cases examined: A man seventy-one years of age, a widower, uneducated but temperate, sixteen years an inmate and entirely dependent; an ignorant married man sixty-two years old, crippled and infirm, five years in the house, and probably a fixed burden; an educated but grossly intemperate single man sixty-six years of age, an inmate two years, enfeebled by debasing practices, and likely to remain through life; an idiot, male,

aged thirty three years, parents intemperate, twenty years an inmate and entirely friendless; a feebled minded single woman, forty years old, an inmate nineteen years and a permanent charge; an ignorant unmarried woman, sixty-nine years of age, in the institution since twenty-two years old, having an illegitimate child in the poor-house of an adjoining county; and a single, uneducated, intemperate and vagrant woman, twenty three years old, admitted to the house when five years of age, since which she has given birth to one illegitimate child, now bound out, and is likely soon again to become a mother.

The probable future of the inmates of the house was summed up as follows: Permanently dependent forty-eight; may be trained to usefulness if removed and placed under proper surroundings, four; future doubtful, five.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

The poor house of Washington county is a two-story brick structure, situated near the village of Argyle. The number of inmates, at the time of the inquiry, was one hundred and eight (108). Of these, sixty-one (61) were males, and forty-seven (47) females, classified by birth, as follows: New York, sixty-four; other states of the Union, nine; Canada, four; Ireland, twenty-four; other European countries, four; birth places unknown, three. The birth-places of the fathers of the inmates were, native, forty-nine; foreign, forty-three; unknown, sixteen. Mothers, native, forty-nine; foreign, forty-six; unknown, thirteen.

Four of the inmates were under two years of age; twelve were between the ages of two and sixteen years; twenty-two between sixteen and forty; forty four between forty and seventy; and sixteen had passed the latter age. Eight were born in poor-houses; three were admitted before they were two years of age; four when between the ages of two and ten years; fourteen when between ten and twenty; thirty-one when between twenty and forty; fourteen when between forty and fifty; seventeen when between fifty and sixty; twelve when between sixty and seventy; and five when in advance of seventy years. Twenty one had been in the house less than one year; nineteen one year and less than two years; twenty-five, two years and less than five; seventeen, five years and less than ten; sixteen, ten years and less than twenty; five, twenty years and less than thirty; four, thirty years and less than forty; and one more than forty years. The entire time spent in the house by all the inmates, when examined, amounted to seven hundred and seventeen years, being an average to each person of 6.64 years.

Of the adult inmates, twenty-eight were without education; eighteen of the others had learned to read; one to read and write; and forty had been instructed in the branches taught in common schools. The habits of the men were said to have been as follows: Totally abstinent, eight; moderate drinkers, twelve; periodical drinkers, twelve; constant drinkers, eleven; habits unknown, three. Of the women, totally abstinent, eleven; moderate drinkers, five; periodical drinkers, four; constant drinkers, two; habits unknown, nineteen. The fathers of twenty-four, and the mothers of fifty-two were classed as temperate; and the fathers of fifty-one and the mothers of ten, as intemperate. The habits of the fathers of thirty-three and of the mothers of forty-six, could not be ascertained.

The number of families represented by the inmates was ninety-five. The unfortunate, burdensome and disturbing classes in these families in three generations, so far as known, summed up two hundred and ninety-one persons, as follows: Public dependents, one hundred and thirty-six; insane, thirty-three; idiots, six; inebriates, ninety-seven. Six of those under care were the offspring of pauper fathers, and fourteen of pauper mothers. Thirty-one were heads of families, having in all eighty-seven living children. The condition of twenty of these was unknown. The others were said to be conditioned in life as follows: In poor-houses, fourteen; bound out, seven; self-supporting, forty-six.

The following were among the family groups in the institution, upon the occasion of the inquiry: An uneducated married woman, thirty-nine years of age, separated from her husband, seventeen years in the house, the mother of three children, the youngest being an inmate; a boy, fifteen years old, suffering from an incurable disease, and his feeble minded sister, seventeen years of age, the former an inmate four, and the latter seven years, and both regarded as permanent burdens; an educated married man, fifty years old, intemperate and committed as a vagrant, an inmate three months, with his child, a crippled boy, five years of age, and gives little promise of future self-support; two brothers, idiots, aged respectively forty and thirty years, recently received in the house, but likely to remain through life; a widowed woman, twenty-three years of age, ignorant and vagrant, an inmate one year, with two children, the elder aged six, and the younger two years, the latter being illegitimate; a weak minded, unmarried woman, an epileptic, fifty-seven years old, an inmate forty-six years, and her daughter aged twenty-eight years, and born in the house, where she has given birth to three illegitimate

children, all of whom are dead; and a widowed woman, thirty-two years of age, ignorant and grossly intemperate, the mother of five children, recently admitted with the youngest, an infant, and seems probable hereafter to burden the public.

Of the other cases examined, the following may be noticed: A single man, sixty-nine years of age, ignorant and intemperate, an inmate seventeen years, enfeebled by vicious and debasing practices, and classed as a fixed dependent; an intelligent vagrant boy sixteen years old, admitted to the house when six years of age, frequently placed out, but failed to retain his places, and regarded as incorrigible; a weak minded, married man, twenty-two years of age, separated from his wife, ignorant and intemperate, an inmate most of the time, since eight years old, and regarded as a permanent charge; a vagrant boy, aged fifteen years, an inmate five years, and offers little hope of reformation; and a crippled man, a widower, uneducated and intemperate, recently admitted, friendless and wholly dependent.

This county retains most of its chronic insane under local control. The number in the institution at the time of the inquiry was twenty-eight (28), of whom twelve (12) were males, and sixteen (16) females. They occupied a separate building, but it has few conveniences for its purposes. All were looked upon as incurable.

The conclusions reached regarding the future of the inmates of this house were as follows: Permanently dependent, seventy-four; bid fair to go out and provide for themselves, three; capable of self maintenance under proper supervision, seven; future doubtful, twenty-four.

WAYNE COUNTY.

The Wayne county poor-house is a two story and basement stone edifice, situated near the village of Lyons. The number of inmates at the time of the inquiry was seventy-two (72), thirty-seven (37) of whom were males, and thirty-five (35) females, of the following nationalities: United States, fifty-four; England, three; Ireland, eight; Germany, five; other European countries, two. The fathers of thirty-seven, and the mothers of thirty-eight, were native born; and the fathers of twenty-three, and the mothers of twenty-two were of foreign birth. The birth-places of the parents of twelve were unknown.

The ages of the inmates when examined, the time in life in which the dependence began, and the duration of the pauperism, according to the inquiry, appeared as follows: Three were under two years old; four were between the ages of two and twenty years; nineteen

between twenty and forty ; fourteen between forty and sixty ; twenty-eight between sixty and eighty ; and four had passed the latter age. Five were born in poor-houses ; ten of the others were admitted before they were twenty years old ; eighteen when between the ages of twenty and forty years ; seventeen when between forty and sixty ; ten when between sixty and seventy ; and twelve when they were in advance of seventy years. Nineteen had been dependent less than one year ; seven, one year and less than two years ; fifteen, two years and less than five ; twenty-five, five years and less than twenty ; and six more than twenty years. The average dependence per inmate, had been 6.31 years ; the aggregate, four hundred and fifty-four years.

Of the adult inmates, thirty-six had received a common school education ; two of the others had learned to read, and six to read and write ; the residue were without educational training. Twelve of the men, and twenty-one of the women were said to be temperate ; and eighteen men and three women, intemperate. The habits of two men, and of seven women, could not be ascertained. The fathers of twenty-three, and the mothers of thirty-four were classed as temperate ; and the fathers of fourteen, and the mothers of three, as intemperate. The habits of the parents of thirty-five were unknown.

The number of families represented in the institution was sixty-five. The pauper outgrowth of these families in three generations, so far as could be learned, summed up ninety six persons. The same families had also produced twenty-six insane ; five idiots, and thirty-nine inebriates. Four of those under care were the offspring of pauper fathers, and nine of pauper mothers ; but in no instance could the pauperism be traced to the grand parents. Twenty-three were the heads of families, having in all sixty-seven living children. The condition in life of five of these, was unknown ; the others were accounted for as follows : In poor-houses, seven ; bound out, one ; self-sustaining, fifty-four.

The families in the house at the time of the examination were as follows : A man aged seventy-one, and his wife seventy-two years, both educated and temperate, aided outside nearly twenty years, recently admitted, and wholly dependent ; a man and his wife aged respectively seventy-three and seventy years, the former educated and temperate, and the latter ignorant and a confirmed drunkard, inmates only a few months, but looked upon as permanent burdens ; an educated, temperate widow, sixty-eight years old, an inmate twenty-seven years, with her daughter, an idiot, aged thirty-four years, having also six other children, all said to be self-supporting ; an unmarried woman,

of weak intellect, aged fifty two years, in the house since thirty-eight years of age; the mother of a feeble minded girl fourteen years old, born in the institution and an inmate from birth; an ignorant married woman, thirty-nine years of age, separated from her husband, an inmate twenty years, having one illegitimate child bound out, and another, a girl six years old, with her, and born in the house; a single woman twenty-one years of age, educated and temperate, recently admitted, has given birth to a child, and bids fair soon to go out; a feeble minded widowed woman, twenty-five years old, an inmate eight months, with an infant born in the institution, and likely hereafter to burden the public, her father, mother, and other members of the family having been paupers; and a single woman aged thirty eight years, weak minded and vagrant, an inmate only a few months, having an illegitimate child with her, born in the institution.

A few of the other cases examined will now be given: A man aged eighty years, twice married, educated and temperate, an inmate two years and entirely helpless; a feeble minded single man forty years of age, admitted when an infant and wholly dependent; an unmarried woman sixty-six years old, uneducated and intemperate, two years in the house, suffering from disease, with no prospect of recovery; a widowed woman, forty-three years of age, educated and temperate, fifteen years an inmate, and quite likely to remain through life; an educated married woman, aged thirty-six years, an epileptic, deserted by her husband, one year in the institution, and probably a fixed burden; and a widowed woman, sixty-two years old, educated and temperate, an inmate twelve years, and regarded as a fixed dependent.

The insane under care were seven (7) men, and thirteen (13) women; total, twenty (20). All were looked upon as incurable. The sexes occupy separate buildings, which have recently been repaired and are quite comfortable.

Appearances indicated that three of the inmates of this institution would, of their own accord, go out and provide for themselves, and that four, if soon removed and given proper opportunities, might be trained to self-maintenance. Of the others, fifty-nine were looked upon as permanently dependent, and the future of six, was regarded as doubtful.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The poor house of this county is a substantial edifice situated near the village of Tarrytown, and will accommodate about two hundred and fifty persons. The inmates at the time of the inquiry were,

males, one hundred and two (102); females, eighty-six (86); total, one hundred and eighty-eight (188). Of these, ninety-seven were born in the United States, and eighty-eight were of foreign birth. The birth-places of three could not be ascertained. The fathers of fifty-nine, and the mothers of fifty-five were native, and the fathers of one hundred and twenty, and the mothers of one hundred and twenty-three foreign born. The nativity of the fathers of nine, and of the mothers of ten was unknown.

The ages of the inmates at the time of the examination, the period in life in which the dependence began, and the duration of the pauperism appeared as follows: Ten were under two years of age; thirty-five were between the ages of two and sixteen years; thirty-eight between sixteen and forty; fifty-one between forty and sixty; twenty-eight between sixty and seventy; eighteen between seventy and eighty; and eight had passed the latter age. Eleven were born in the poor-house; six of the others became inmates before they were two years old; twenty-eight when between the ages of two and ten years; thirty-one when between the ages of ten and thirty; forty-six when between thirty and fifty; twenty-nine when between fifty and sixty; twenty-three when between sixty and seventy; and fourteen after they were seventy years old. Eighty-two had been in the house less than one year; twenty-five, one year and less than two years; fifty, two years and less than five; eighteen, five years and less than ten; eight, ten years and less than twenty; four, twenty years and less than thirty; and one, more than thirty years. The aggregate time then spent in poor-houses by all the inmates, had been five hundred and fourteen years, being an average to each person of 2.73 years.

The facts obtained regarding the educational attainments and habits of the inmates were as follows: Of those of mature age, seventy-three, or nearly fifty-one per cent had received the advantages of a common school education; three of the others had learned to read and write, and twenty-three to read only; the residue were without any education. Ten of the men, and thirty-two of the women claimed to be temperate, and sixty-one of the men and twenty-six of the women were known to have been intemperate. The habits of the others could not be learned. The fathers of one hundred and four, and the mothers of one hundred and forty-three were classed as temperate; and the fathers of forty-six, and the mothers of eleven, as intemperate. The habits of the fathers of thirty-eight, and the mothers of thirty-four were unknown.

The number of families represented in the institution was one hundred and fifty-six. The unfortunate, disturbing and vicious classes in these families, in three generations, so far as could be traced out, had been as follows: Public dependents, two hundred and thirteen; insane, thirty-one; idiots, four; inebriates, one hundred and thirty-five; inmates of penitentiaries and prisons, four. Nine of these under care were the offspring of pauper fathers, and thirty-one of pauper mothers; two had pauper grand fathers, and three pauper grand mothers; and nineteen had pauper brothers; and twenty-four, pauper sisters. Fifty-seven were parents, having in all one hundred and forty four living children. The condition of ten of these could not be ascertained; the others were said to be situated in life as follows: In poor-houses, twenty-eight; in an asylum, one; bound out, seven; self-supporting, ninety-eight.

The following were some of the family groups in care of the institution at the time of the inquiry: An educated, intemperate, widowed woman, sixty-nine years of age, her daughter, a feeble minded married woman, aged twenty-eight years, deserted by her husband, and a grand child, a boy nine years old, the former an inmate three, and the last two, each two years, the grand child being the only one likely to become self supporting; a married woman, aged twenty-six years, educated but temperate, abandoned by her husband, an inmate nearly three years, with two children, the elder a girl six years of age, the younger, also a girl, born in the house soon after her admission; a married man, fifty-nine years old, ignorant and a confirmed drunkard, an inmate nine years, having a boy three years old born in the house, his wife being employed in the institution; a married woman aged thirty-nine years, uneducated but temperate, deserted by her drunken husband, an inmate one year, with two bright and intelligent children, the elder, a girl eight years of age, and the younger, a boy six years old; a widowed woman forty years of age, uneducated and intemperate, recently admitted with two children, a girl aged five, and a boy two years; an uneducated intemperate married woman twenty-seven years of age separated from her husband, a confirmed inebriate, in the house only a few months, with two children, a boy six years, and a girl one year old; a widowed woman thirty years of age, educated but intemperate, an inmate six months with two children, both boys, the elder aged four, and the younger two years; a married woman twenty-eight years old, uneducated but temperate, separated from her husband, two months in the institution with three children, the two eldest girls, aged respectively nine and four years,

and the younger, a boy one year old; an ignorant, intemperate married woman thirty-one years of age deserted by her husband, a confirmed drunkard, an inmate over two years, having three children, the eldest a boy aged nine years, and the two youngest girls, aged respectively two years and four months, and both born in the institution; an uneducated, vagrant, single woman twenty-four years old, an inmate one year with an illegitimate child, a girl, five years of age; a single woman thirty years of age, educated and temperate, an inmate a few months only, with an infant child, a boy, born in the house; a married woman thirty-nine years old, educated and of good habits, abandoned by her husband, an inmate seven years, with two children, both girls, the elder aged eleven, and the younger nine years; an ignorant, vagrant, unmarried colored woman, thirty-two years of age, an inmate six years, having two illegitimate children provided for in families, and two, (twins) one year old, with her, born in the institution; a widowed woman aged eighty years, uneducated but temperate, an inmate seven months with two grand children, both boys, the elder aged twelve, and the younger eight years; a girl sixteen years old, unmarried, ignorant and vagrant, an inmate six months, having an infant, born in the house; an educated, temperate, married woman eighteen years of age, of foreign birth, and only four months in this country, one month an inmate with an infant; and a married woman twenty-two years old, deserted by her husband, three months an inmate with a young child, born in the institution.

Among the other cases examined were the following: An uneducated intemperate widowed woman, seventy-three years old, fourteen years an inmate, infirm, childless, and wholly dependent; a feeble minded single woman thirty-three years of age, in the house since eleven years old, and regarded as a fixed burden; an unmarried weak minded woman aged forty years, an inmate most of the time since ten years of age, having been also in jail for vagrancy, the mother of two illegitimate children both provided for in families; a single woman fifty years old, educated and temperate, an epileptic, ten years in the institution, and looked upon as incurable; an unmarried woman, sixty-five years of age, ignorant and a confirmed drunkard, four years in the house, and gives no promise of future self-support; an uneducated, intemperate single man, sixty years old, four years an inmate and likely to remain through life; a single man, forty-three years of age, well educated, but a confirmed inebriate, twenty-two years an inmate, and hopelessly dependent; a married

man, sixty-seven years old, fairly educated but grossly intemperate, having been frequently in jail for drunkenness, an inmate nine years, and considered a fixed burden; and an ignorant, intemperate man, a widower, fifty-three years old, recently admitted, but has been repeatedly in jail for drunkenness, and bids fair hereafter to burden the public.

This county provided for its chronic insane mainly at the State Asylum for this class. The number under local care at the time of the examination was fifteen (15) men, and thirteen (13) women; total, twenty-eight (28). They occupied a separate building, but it contained few conveniences for its purposes. All were regarded as incurable.

It was thought that twenty-five of the inmates of this house would, of their own accord, go out and provide for themselves; one hundred and one were considered permanently dependent; twenty-five seemed capable of self maintenance under proper supervision; and the future of thirty-seven was regarded doubtful.

WYOMING COUNTY.

The poor-house of Wyoming county, located near Varysburg, had sixty-three (63) persons under care at the time of the inquiry, of whom twenty-three (23) were chronic insane. Of these, twenty-two (22) were males, and forty-one (41) females, classified by birth as follows: New York, twenty-seven; other States of the union, sixteen; England, two; Ireland, seven; other European countries, ten; birth places unknown, one. The fathers of twenty-three and the mothers of twenty-four were born in the United States; and the fathers of twenty-six, and the mothers of twenty-five were foreign born. The birth places of the parents of fourteen could not be ascertained.

All of the inmates except two were over sixteen years old: twenty-six were between the ages of sixteen and fifty; twelve, between fifty and sixty; seventeen, between sixty and eighty; and six were in advance of eighty years. One was born in the poor-house; three of the others were admitted before they were five years old; twelve when between the ages of five and thirty years; sixteen when between thirty and forty; fourteen when between forty and sixty; and seventeen after they had passed the latter age. The dependence in eighteen cases had existed less than one year; in eleven cases, one year and less than five years; in sixteen cases, five years and less than ten; in ten cases, ten years and less than twenty; in seven cases, twenty

years and less than thirty; and in one case over thirty years. The entire time of dependence of all the inmates footed up four hundred and ninety-six years, being an average of 7.87 years to each person.

Of the adult inmates, twelve were without any education; six of the others had learned to read; and thirty-seven, or nearly sixty-eight per cent, had enjoyed the advantages of common school instruction. Three of the men, and thirteen of the women were known to have been temperate; and sixteen of the men, and twenty-one of the women, were classed as intemperate. The habits of two of the women could not be ascertained. The fathers of the inmates were: Temperate, thirty-two; intemperate, twelve; habits unknown, nineteen. Mothers: Temperate, forty; intemperate, two; habits unknown, twenty-one.

The number of families represented by the inmates was fifty-eight, from which there had sprung in three generations, so far as could be learned, seventy-two public dependents. The same families had also produced thirty-six insane; eleven idiots; and forty-two inebriates. Three of those under care were the offspring of pauper fathers, and five of pauper mothers; and in two cases the pauperism on the maternal side had descended through three generations. The number who were heads of families was twenty-seven. These were said to have in all seventy-one living children situated in life as follows: In poor-houses, two; bound out, four; self-supporting, sixty-four; condition unknown, one.

The grouping of families in the institution was as follows: An educated unmarried woman, thirty-four years old, recently admitted, having an infant with her, born in the house, and is likely soon to go out and provide for herself; two feeble minded sisters, the elder aged twenty-six, and the younger twenty-three years, inmates twenty-two years, friendless and wholly dependent; a widowed woman twenty-one years of age, uneducated but temperate, in the house only a short time with an infant, and gives promise, ere long, of earning her maintenance; a brother and sister, idiots, aged respectively forty-three and thirty-one years, the former an inmate twelve, and the latter nine years, and both looked upon as fixed burdens; and a widowed woman fifty-eight years old, educated but intemperate, the mother of one self-supporting child, and her married sister, fifty-two years of age, also educated but an inebriate, the mother of three children who provide for themselves, the former an inmate two, and the latter eight years, and both regarded as permanent dependents.

Of the other cases examined the following may be noticed: A

widowed woman seventy-four years old, uneducated and intemperate, recently admitted to the house, having been aided outside several years, and now considered a fixed burden; an uneducated single woman, seventy-five years of age, an inmate three years, and likely to remain through life; a single woman twenty-six years old, educated and temperate, recently admitted as a vagrant, and likely soon to become a mother; a feeble minded unmarried woman, thirty-eight years of age, an inmate twenty-four years, her father, mother, two brothers and three sisters having been paupers; an educated, intemperate man, a widower seventy-seven years old, an inmate one year and classed as a permanent charge; and an ignorant, debased, intemperate married man, aged seventy-six years, an inmate seven years, and likely to burden the public through life.

The insane occupied a detached building and appeared to be comfortably provided for. Five (5) were men, and eighteen (18) women. All were classed as incurable.

Fifty-five of the inmates of this institution seemed likely to remain public burdens through life; two bid fair soon to go out and provide for themselves, and the future of six was regarded doubtful.

YATES COUNTY.

The Yates county poor-house is an old dilapidated edifice, situated in the town of Jerusalem, about five miles from Penn Yan, the county seat. Its pauper inmates at the time of the inquiry were: Males, seventeen (17); females, fifteen (15); total, thirty-two (32). Of these, twenty-one were born in New York; two in other States of the Union; and seven in Ireland. The birth-places of two could not be ascertained. The fathers of fourteen, and the mothers of eighteen were native, and the fathers of eleven, and the mothers of eight foreign born. The nativity of the fathers of seven, and of the mothers of six was unknown.

The ages of the inmates ranged as follows: Under sixteen years old, five; between the ages of sixteen and thirty years, four; between thirty and sixty years, nine; between sixty and seventy-years, six; over seventy years of age, eight. Three were born in poor-houses; four of the others were admitted before they had reached the age of ten years; seven when between the ages of ten and thirty; six when between thirty and fifty; nine when between fifty and seventy, and three after they had passed the latter age. Five had been in the house less than two years; nine, two years and less than ten; fourteen, ten years and less than twenty; one, twenty years and less than thirty;

two, thirty years and less than forty, and one, more than forty years. The aggregate time spent in the institution by the persons under care up to the date of the examination, amounted to three hundred and forty-three years; the average per inmate, 10.72 years.

The inquiry showed that eight of the adult inmates were without education; six of the others could read; two could read and write; and nine had enjoyed the advantages of common school instruction. One of the men, and nine of the women claimed to be strictly temperate, and eleven of the men, and three of the women confessed habits of inebriety. The fathers of fourteen, and the mothers of twenty-two were classed as temperate, and the fathers of thirteen, and the mothers of four as intemperate. The habits of the fathers of five, and of the mothers of six were unknown.

For several years past, the authorities of this county have provided temporarily for its dependent children in the Ontario Orphan Asylum at Canandaigua, placing them therefrom in families, as opportunities offer. The evil effects of the former practice of rearing children in the poor-house, associated with adult persons are still apparent in the institution, especially among the older inmates. Of those under care at the time of the examination, three were the offspring of pauper fathers, and seven of pauper mothers; and in one instance the pauperism on the maternal side had descended through three generations. Five had pauper brothers; seven pauper sisters; one, a pauper aunt; and three, pauper uncles. The number of families represented by the inmates was twenty-six, from which there had sprung in three generations, so far as could be traced out, fifty-nine public dependents, four insane, two idiots, and thirty-one inebriates. Ten were parents, having children conditioned in life as follows: In poor-houses, four; placed out in families, four; self-supporting, twenty-three; total, thirty-one.

The following were the family groups in the house at the time of the inquiry: A man aged fifty-two, and his wife aged forty-two years, the former crippled, and an inmate thirteen years, and the latter twenty-two years, having in all seven living children, five bound out, and two in the house, the elder a boy aged six, and the younger, a girl four years old, both born in the institution; a man and his wife aged respectively eighty-four and sixty-eight years, inmates five years, having also spent several years in other poor-houses, and both regarded as fixed burdens; an ignorant, debased, married woman, twenty years of age, an inmate most of the time since twelve years old, having an illegitimate child, a mulatto, aged two years,

and born in the house; and a married woman twenty-one years old, ignorant, intemperate and separated from her husband, recently admitted with a female child three years old, and gives little promise of future self-support.

Among the other cases examined were the following: A married woman, fifty-four years old, educated but intemperate, abandoned by her husband, an inmate twelve years, totally blind, and entirely dependent; an educated, temperate woman, a widow aged seventy-four years, childless and wholly friendless; a single man, eighty-two years old, ignorant and grossly intemperate, an inmate eight years, friendless and regarded as a fixed burden; an educated man, fifty-three years old, a widower, and a confirmed drunkard, recently admitted with diseased eyes, resulting probably from vicious practices, and offers little hope of recovery; a weak minded, single man, nearly blind, aged sixty-five years, thirty of which have been spent in poor-houses, and being wholly friendless, seems likely to burden the public through life; an educated, temperate man, a widower, seventy-one years old, ten years an inmate, friendless and entirely dependent; a feeble minded man, a widower forty-two years of age, eighteen years in the house, and regarded as a permanent charge; an educated married man, aged seventy-seven years, confirmed in habits of drunkenness, an inmate sixteen years, and offers no promise of future self-support; and a single man, sixty years of age, foreign born, thirty-five years in the country, educated, but a confirmed inebriate, having been repeatedly in jail for drunkenness, an inmate ten years, and also several years in other poor-houses, enfeebled by debasing practices, and a permanent burden.

The following conclusions were formed respecting the future of the inmates of this house: One will probably go out and become self-supporting; three may be trained to usefulness, if removed and placed under proper surroundings; the future of two was regarded doubtful, and twenty-six were considered fixed dependents.

CONCLUSION.

A few of the more prominent causes that have operated to induce pauperism in this State, as developed by the inquiry, will now be noticed:

1. The examination has made it clear that by far the greater number of paupers have reached that condition by idleness, improvidence, drunkenness, or some form of vicious indulgence. It is equally clear that these vices and weaknesses are very frequently, if not univer-

sally, the result of tendencies which are to a greater or less degree hereditary. The number of persons in our poor-houses who have been reduced to poverty by causes outside of their own acts is, contrary to the general impression, surprisingly small. These two classes of persons ought not to be confounded; neither ought they to be compelled to associate with each other. The whole policy of the State should move in the direction of caring for the really unfortunate and worthy sick poor in hospitals, while a vigorous system of labor should be organized and administered for the vicious and unworthy.

2. The element of heredity enters so largely in the problem of pauperism that it should receive special attention. The degraded, vicious and idle, who, when in good health, are always on the verge of pauperism, and who, at the approach of old age and illness, inevitably become paupers, are continually rearing a progeny who, both by hereditary tendencies and the associations of early life, are likely to follow in the footsteps of their parents. There is a large number of families throughout the State which are kept together by private and public charity, the sole end of whose existence seems to be the rearing of children like themselves. It is in the highest degree contrary to sound policy to keep such families together; in fact, the sooner they can be separated and broken up, the better it will be for the children and for society at large. The line of pauper descent is very difficult to break, but unless vigorous efforts are directed toward this end, the number of the dependent classes will grow in a constantly increasing ratio.

Few persons who have not given detailed attention to the subject realize how much of vice and pauperism, idiocy and insanity is hereditary. It is believed to be the duty of society to take positive measures to remedy this evil. What forms these measures should take, and how far the effort should be carried, present the most serious questions which press upon the legislator. It is a subject to which little attention has hitherto been given, at least outside of treatises on physiology; but the time is rapidly approaching when its importance will compel the attention of the moralist as well as the law maker.

3. It appeared in the course of the inquiry that large numbers of those examined had been trained and educated for the poor-house by out-door relief administered by law or by private charity. When persons, naturally idle and improvident, have for a few months experienced the convenience of existing upon the labor of others,

they are very likely to resort to this means of living as often and as continuously as possible. Charity given in the shape of advice, procuring employment and furnishing capital in small amounts for starting in some kind of business would be vastly more productive than when expended in maintaining people in idleness. It may be laid down as a principle of very general, though not universal application, that when out-door relief becomes chronic it is contrary to public policy and also to the well being of the parties aided.

It is believed that no out-door relief, whether public or private, should be given without careful investigation into the character and circumstances of the recipients. In times of commercial disaster many persons of this class fail to obtain employment for want of energy and intelligence. Such feeble minded persons are always best assisted by finding them employment. Persons who visit the poor at their own homes might also advise them as to their housekeeping, care of their health, food and clothing. They should be impressed with the necessity of self-denial as well as industry, with the importance of saving their earnings during the summer, sufficient to carry them through the winter; and in health, to maintain them in disease. In general, all out-door relief should be discontinued the instant the necessity for it has passed.

4. The examination shows that pauperism has been largely increased in the State by defective systems of poor-house management. The old and the young, the chronic cases of pauperism and those whom sickness or extraordinary conditions have compelled to seek temporary relief have been herded together, and the tendency has been to bring all down to the level of the lowest, and especially to train up the children in habits and associations which break down their self-respect and prepare them to become paupers in old age if not in mature life. The practice of receiving parents and children into poor-houses together has been a prolific source of evil.

5. Neglected insanity, neglected wounds and diseases have tended greatly to increase the list of paupers. Through failure of immediate and careful treatment many cases of acute insanity have become chronic, and a permanent charge upon the public. Insufficient attention and care in sickness very frequently disable persons for life. With a very large segment of the population, chronic disease and pauperism are inseparable. Whatever tends then to promote health and secure careful treatment of disease of whatever kind, wards off the occasion for charitable relief; and the encouragement of temperance has also the effect to diminish pauperism.

6. The absence of employment in poor-houses has tended very much to the increase of pauperism. Persons who have sought there temporary aid in times of sickness or special distress have become habituated to idleness and to the condition of mind which inevitably grows up through freedom from care in providing for the wants of the passing day. When this condition of mind has become fixed, they naturally and permanently pass into the pauper class. Such persons, if kept at vigorous and compulsory labor, would have acquired or strengthened the mental and physical discipline which would have prepared them to work for and support themselves. When made conscious of their own power of achievement they soon become unwilling to lose the results of their labor, and naturally leave the poor-house and make the effort to provide for themselves. The absence of employment in poor-houses tends to make those who are temporarily dependent, chronic and incurable paupers.

It is believed that no reform of our poor-house system is more needed than the organization of a uniform system of labor—a system which should employ every person out of the hospital in some kind of useful if not profitable labor. Many idle and shiftless vagabonds drift into the poor-houses, especially during the winter months, attracted by the life of listless idleness which so generally prevails. Such labor would make the poor happier and would be a training and discipline which should teach them how to take care of themselves. There is one kind of labor which can always be provided, which is that requisite for the most perfect cleanliness in the rooms of the house, the bedding and the apparel. This discipline of cleanliness carried into the most minute particulars will always have an elevating effect upon those unfortunate classes of persons. For this reason, if for no other, an abundant supply of water should be provided for every poor-house.

The importance of hard labor for tramps who, after all, make up a considerable element of our poor-house population during the winter, is coming to be widely recognized. It is well understood that this class is very careful not to make application for a lodging many times over, at least where they are obliged to earn by hard labor whatever they obtain. We believe that a thoroughgoing system of employment would, in a short time, diminish very largely our poor-house population. The poor-house would cease to be attractive to the indolent, and a large per centage of those who resort to it through ignorance and inefficiency would, in a short time, be taught to support themselves.

7. As has been stated in the preceding pages of this report, our poor-houses and other charitable institutions are burdened with large numbers of alien paupers. It is believed that at least ten per cent of our whole foreign pauper population are unnaturalized persons who have never been engaged to any extent in productive labor within the State. A large number of these persons have been shipped fraudulently by the parishes to which they belong, and by the families upon whom they were dependent. The maintenance and care of this numerous class adds largely to the public burdens for charitable purposes, and would seem to demand remedial action.

We are careful, under existing laws, to send home to our sister States all paupers belonging to them which have strayed into our boundaries. It is believed that this policy, which is admitted on all hands to be just as it regards other States, would, for a still stronger reason, be just if it were put in practice upon these alien paupers. If such of this class as are sufficiently healthy to endure the voyage, were to be shipped back to the countries where they belong, the system which has so long prevailed in Europe of shipping their paupers to America would very soon come to an end. This, together with a vigorous and faithful execution of the laws prohibiting the importation of dependent persons from other countries, would work an important and far-reaching reform and afford sensible relief of the burdens of pauperism in all our large, and especially our maritime cities.

Before concluding this report, it is deemed desirable briefly to refer to some of the beneficial results which have already resulted from the inquiry :

First. The removal of the children of intelligence over three years old, generally, from the poor-houses and alms-houses of the State. The condition of this class of unfortunate dependents, as developed by the inquiry, fully demonstrated that these institutions could not be made fit places in which to rear children. The matter was fully brought to the notice of the Legislature in the annual report of the Board of 1875, which resulted in the act of that year (chapter 173, Laws of 1875), directing the removal of all such children from poor-houses, and prohibiting their being sent hereafter to these institutions. These children are now being temporarily provided for in families and asylums, and most of them eventually, it is believed, will become absorbed in the vigorous and self-supporting population. If this wise provision for the care of unfortunate and dependent children is continued, pauperism in this State, it is believed, will in consequence

be largely diminished, and the burdens of taxation for charitable purposes greatly lessened.

Second. The establishment of a uniform system of records of the inmates of poor-houses and alms-houses. As before stated, the inquiry fully developed the fact that no proper system of registration of the inmates of poor-houses and alms-houses was maintained in any of these institutions, nor were any records made regarding their condition at the time of admission calculated to throw light upon the causes of pauperism. It was found that the superintendents and keepers, especially in the rural counties, had acquired much important information regarding those under their care, but owing to the failure properly to record this information, it was of no benefit to the public. Under the act chapter 140 of the Laws of 1875, a uniform system of records is now maintained in all the poor-houses and alms-houses of the state, and a large amount of valuable information respecting the dependent classes and the sources of pauperism is being thus collected and preserved.

Third. A more careful and wiser discrimination in the administration of charitable relief generally by public officials. In conducting the inquiry, the attendance of the superintendents and keepers in the various counties, as before stated, was, as far as practicable, secured. These officers gave close and careful attention to the work, and in most instances, became greatly interested in the matter. The taste for investigation thus acquired by them regarding those under their control, and as to the subject of the care of the poor generally, has awakened an increased interest in their work throughout the State, and gives promise of valuable results.

All which is respectfully submitted.

CHARLES S. HOYT,

Secretary of the Board.

Dated ALBANY, *December 5, 1876.*

SCHEDULES.

SCHEDULE No. 1.

Schedule of Inquiries used in the examination of the Inmates of the Poor-houses and Alms-houses of the State of New York, by the State Board of Charities, under the Concurrent Resolution of the Senate and Assembly of May 27-29, 1873.

..... COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.
Examination No.

I. NAME, SEX, AGE, SOCIAL CONDITION, COLOR, BIRTHPLACE, ETC.

1. Name
2. Sex (Male M. Female F.).....
3. Age at last birthday.....years.
(If under one year state the months)
4. Social condition (Single, Married, Widow, Widower, Divorced)
5. Color (White, Black—if mixed, state degree),
6. Birthplace (State or Country).....
County..... Town.....
City.....). (If born in a poor-house or other public institution, state the fact.)

If of foreign birth, how long in the United States?

How long in this State?at what port landed?

7. Birthplace of Father (State or Country),
County..... Town.....
City.....). (If born in a poor-house or other public institution, state the fact.)
8. Birthplace of Mother (State or Country),
County..... Town.....
City.....). (If born in a poor-house or other public institution, state the fact.)

II. LENGTH OF TIME A DEPENDENT.

9. At what age did this person first become dependent upon public charity?.....
10. What was the first mode of aid? (State whether by neighborhood, church, organized society, temporary relief by public officials, or full support in a poor-house, or other public institution, the name of which should be given.).....
11. If first aided outside of institutions, how long was this continued?.....
12. At what age did this person first become an inmate of a poor-house?.....years.
(If under one year give the months.).....
13. How long an inmate of this poor-house?years. (If less than one year give the months.).....
14. Has this person been in other poor-houses?

15. If so, how many?.....
16. How long in all has this person been an inmate of poor-houses?.....years.
(If less than one year give the months.)

17. Has this person been an inmate of any insane asylum, blind asylum, idiot asylum, deaf and dumb asylum or refuge? (If so, state which, and how long?).....
18. Has this person been in jails, work-houses, penitentiaries or prisons, convicted of crime? (If so state which, how long an inmate, and the nature of the offense.)...

III. PERSONAL AND FAMILY HISTORY OF THE DEPENDENT.

19. Is this person of legitimate or illegitimate birth? (Write which.).....
20. Is there consanguinity in the parents? (If so, write what degree.).....
21. Can this person read and write?.....
22. Did this person receive a fair school education?.....
If not, why neglected?
23. Had this person habits of idleness?.....
Had this person habits of thrift and saving?
- Was this person totally abstinent?
- Was this person a moderate drinker?
- Was this person a periodical drinker?
- Was this person a constant drinker?
24. Had the Father habits of idleness?.....
Had the Father habits of thrift and saving?
- Was the Father temperate or intemperate? (Write which.).....
25. Had the Mother habits of idleness?.....
Had the Mother habits of thrift and saving?
- Was the Mother temperate or intemperate? (Write which.).....
26. Was the Father immoral, sensual or otherwise debased? (State facts.)
- Was the Mother immoral, sensual or otherwise debased? (State facts.).....
27. Did this person receive moral and religious training in youth?.....
28. Did youthful habits of vagrancy and idleness exist? (State facts.).....
29. Did this person have a fixed home, or lead a roving life before becoming dependent?

30. What trade did this person ever learn, or what occupation pursue?.....
31. Why was it abandoned?.....
32. What was the occupation of the Father of this person?.....
If a wife, what was the occupation of the husband?.....
33. Was the Father a pauper?.....
Was the Mother a pauper?.....
Was the Grandfather a pauper?.....
Was the Grandmother a pauper?.....
Were any of the brothers of this person paupers?.....
Were any of the sisters of this person paupers?.....
Were any of the uncles of this person paupers?.....
Were any of the aunts of this person paupers?.....
(Where there are two or more persons of the same family to be examined, questions 34 to 39, inclusive, should be put to one member only.)
34. Total number of persons in the above group of families (three generations living and dead), known to have been dependent on public charity?.....
35. Total number in the same group (living and dead), known to have been self-supporting?.....
36. Total number of Insane (living and dead), in the same group?.....
37. Total number of Idiots (living and dead), in the same group?.....
38. Total number of inebriates (living and dead), in the same group?.....
39. Total number who have been in penitentiaries or State prisons (living and dead), in the same group?.....
(Question No. 40 and 41 should be put to the Father only, if both parents are living and present; if not, then to the only living parent.)
40. If a parent, how many children has this person now living?.....
41. What is their condition; are they in poor-houses, asylums, hospitals, refugees, etc., or are they self-supporting? (Write the fact.).....
42. Homeless childhood (by death of both parents).....
Homeless childhood (by pauperism of parents).....
Homeless childhood (by imprisonment of parents for crime).....
43. Homeless by abandonment of husband.....
Homeless by death of husband.....
44. Old age and destitution.....
45. Permanent disabling disease (write the name of it).....
46. Temporary disabling disease or sickness (write the name of it).....
47. Crippled (how).....
48. Deformed (how).....
48. Loss or impairment of any of the five special senses. (State which and how.).....
49. Loss or impairment of any other natural faculty or bodily power? (Write what faculty or power, and how lost or impaired.).....
50. Insanity?.....Idiocy?.....
Epilepsy?.....Paralysis?.....
51. General feebleness of the mind?.....
General feebleness of the body?.....
52. Impairment or degeneration of the bodily powers, or mental faculties from inebriation? (State the facts.).....
53. Is there proof of insanity, epilepsy, paralysis, special feebleness of mind or body, syphilis, or any other entailment of bodily or mental misfortune from parentage in this person's history? (If so note the fact.).....
54. Is there mental or moral perversion, or morbid and debasing conditions of mind? (If so state the fact and the causes to which attributed.).....
55. Is this person capable of self-supporting labor without supervision?.....
56. Is this person capable of self-support under direction and supervision?.....
57. How is this person's time employed in this institution?.....
58. What is the chief cause of dependence in the case of this person, and what, if any, the remedies?.....
59. What appears to be the destiny of this person as respects recovery from the cause of dependence?.....
60. What family relatives of this generation, if any, have the pecuniary ability to suitably provide for, or take care of this person? (State facts and evidence.).....

IV. EXISTING CAUSES OF DEPENDENCE.

42. Homeless childhood (illegitimate).....
Homeless childhood (abandoned).....
Homeless childhood (by death of Father),
Homeless childhood (by death of Mother),

SCHEDULE No. 2.

Showing the number and situation of the paupers of the State of New York, examined by the State Board of Charities, under the Concurrent Resolution of the Senate and Assembly of 1873.

INSTITUTIONS.	Location.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Albany City Almshouse.....	Albany city.....	143	116	259
Allegany County Poor-house.....	Angelica.....	28	35	63
Bacon County Poor-house.....	Binghamton.....	44	34	78
Cattaraugus County Poor-house.....	Ancients.....	50	41	91
Cayuga County Poor-house.....	Adirondack.....	47	37	84
Chemung County Poor-house.....	Dewittville.....	88	73	161
Chemung County Poor-house.....	Breesport.....	20	16	36
Chemung County Poor-house.....	Preston.....	39	46	85
Clinton County Poor-house.....	Plattsburgh.....	37	45	82
Columbia County Poor-house.....	Cheney.....	73	45	118
Columbia County Poor-house.....	Delaware.....	39	31	70
Delaware County Poor-house.....	Dalhousie.....	37	38	75
Dutchess County Poor-house.....	Washington Hollow.....	56	30	86
Poughkeepsie City Almshouse.....	Poughkeepsie.....	31	31	62
Essex County Poor-house.....	Buffalo.....	220	2	222
Franklin County Poor-house.....	Whitonsburgh.....	19	33	52
Fulton County Poor-house.....	Malone.....	33	21	54
Genesee County Poor-house.....	Gloversville.....	30	38	68
Greene County Poor-house.....	Bethany.....	39	32	71
Herkimer County Poor-house.....	Cairo.....	55	40	95
Jefferson County Poor-house.....	Middleville.....	52	25	77
Kings County Almshouse.....	Watertown.....	58	90	148
Kings County Lunatic Asylum.....	Flatbush.....	293	283	576
Kings County Lunatic Asylum.....	Flatbush.....	283	412	695
Kings County Hospital.....	Flatbush.....	251	151	402
Lewis County Poor-house.....	Flatbush.....	99	118	217
Livingston County Poor-house.....	Lowville.....	29	21	50
Madison County Poor-house.....	Genesee.....	55	51	106
Monroe County Poor-house.....	Eaton.....	45	44	89
Monroe Insane Asylum.....	Rochester.....	117	85	202
Montgomery County Poor-house.....	Rochester.....	49	76	125
New York City Almshouse.....	Pond.....	24	30	54
New York Hospital for Incurables.....	Blackwell's Island.....	575	524	1,100
New York City Lunatic Asylum.....	Blackwell's Island.....	51	54	105
New York Epileptic and Paralytic Hospital.....	Blackwell's Island.....	27	1,198	1,225
New York City Asylum for Insane.....	Blackwell's Island.....	63	15	78
Nurses.....	Ward's Island.....	675	15	690
Nursery hospitals.....	Randall's Island.....	475	210	685
	Randall's Island.....	123	94	217

SCHEDULE No. 3.

Showing the number, sex, color and civil condition of the paupers of the State of New York, examined by the State Board of Charities, under the Concurrent Resolution of the Senate and Assembly of 1873, by counties.

COUNTIES.		Total.	Male.	Female.	White.	Colored.	Single.	Married.	Widow.	Widower.
Albany	.....	259	143	116	250	9	141	33	43	42
Allegany	.....	63	28	35	61	2	37	14	5	7
Broome	.....	78	44	34	74	4	37	15	4	12
Cattaraugus	.....	91	50	41	91	.....	39	32	6	4
Cayuga	.....	84	47	37	83	1	41	14	15	14
Chautauque	.....	101	88	73	159	2	83	46	15	17
Chemung	.....	36	20	16	36	.....	22	6	5	3
Chemung	.....	85	39	46	81	4	52	17	10	6
Clinton	.....	118	73	45	111	7	65	17	4	7
Columbia	.....	70	39	31	69	1	31	10	16	20
Cortland	.....	45	27	18	44	1	32	16	14	8
Delaware	.....	102	95	67	148	13	29	5	7	4
Dutchess	.....	462	239	223	454	8	80	26	29	27
Erie	.....	86	33	53	80	6	27	119	58	58
Essex	.....	43	19	24	43	.....	21	5	8	3
Franklin	.....	30	28	57	57	1	33	16	4	5
Fulton	.....	51	39	32	66	5	43	12	8	8
Genesee	.....	104	55	49	93	11	66	15	11	12
Greene	.....	77	32	25	77	.....	39	18	5	15
Hamilton	.....	148	90	58	146	2	82	25	23	18
Herkimer	.....	187	906	904	1,894	36	1,033	417	257	163
Jefferson	.....	53	29	24	52	1	29	18	4	2
Kings	.....	106	56	51	102	3	59	14	9	14
Livingston	.....	45	44	44	87	2	56	13	14	14
Madison	.....	327	166	161	339	5	153	87	38	49
Monroe	.....	34	21	20	39	5	23	8	2	3
Montgomery	.....	4,098	2,232	2,066	4,098	40	2,823	964	560	312
New York	.....	313	156	156	306	6	181	68	30	15
Niagara	.....	312	141	171	306	6	141	44	30	31
Ontario	.....	117	71	46	107	6	64	19	12	18
Oran	.....	218	110	108	181	31	156	23	15	21
Oswego	.....	58	36	22	54	1	33	11	5	9
Otsego	.....	115	63	52	115	4	62	23	10	10
Putnam	.....	39	44	38	78	.....	58	12	4	8
Queens	.....	109	70	39	99	10	23	7	4	5
Rensselaer	.....	156	83	73	151	5	43	26	8	22
	.....						114	36	5	11

Showing the birthplaces of 12,614 paupers of the State of New York, examined by the State Board of Charities under the Concurrent Resolution of the Senate and Assembly of 1873, by counties.

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SCHEDULE No. 5.

Showing the birthplaces of the parents of 12,614 paupers of the State of New York, examined by the State Board of Charities, under the Concurrent Resolution of the Senate and Assembly of 1873, by counties.

COUNTIES.	Total.	BIRTH OF FATHER.			BIRTH OF MOTHER.		
		Native.	Foreign.	Unascertained.	Native.	Foreign.	Unascertained.
Albany	259	23	227	9	22	231	6
Albany	63	32	11	20	35	9	19
Broome	78	50	32	6	51	21	6
Cattaraugus	91	38	32	21	37	33	21
Cayuga	84	34	32	12	38	35	11
Chautauqua	161	72	56	33	78	54	29
Chemung	96	6	4	26	10	1	25
Chemung	86	52	10	23	53	10	22
Clinton	52	11	37	6	9	38	5
Columbia	118	68	45	24	70	45	3
Columbia	70	38	8	24	37	8	25
Delaware	45	23	18	2	28	15	2
Dutchess	102	70	71	18	75	31	16
Essex	462	54	396	82	58	321	80
Franklin	80	47	30	9	45	32	9
Franklin	16	15	21	6	16	22	5
Hamilton	78	40	13	6	46	8	4
Hamilton	71	32	35	5	35	32	4
Greene	104	56	21	27	64	19	21
Hudson	5	37	37	3	38	31	5
Hudson	15	41	67	24	65	41	19
Jefferson	18	41	46	9	43	10	5
Kings	1,870	971	1,403	166	935	1,408	140
Lewis	53	32	32	9	30	21	12
Livingston	106	41	36	29	40	20	27
Madison	89	50	38	11	57	11	17
Montgomery	327	54	241	32	55	245	27
Montgomery	44	29	73	2	32	11	1
New York	4,698	276	3,694	692	276	3,694	692
New York	115	16	80	19	27	71	17
Niagara	16	144	144	90	81	87	17
Oneida	212	78	134	1	76	135	1
Ontario	113	37	38	18	43	37	13
Ontario	218	114	68	36	114	37	66
Orleans	58	24	18	16	24	18	16
Orleans	115	35	66	14	36	62	17
Oswego	82	47	24	11	54	19	9

SCHEDULE No. 6.

Showing the ages at the time of admission of 12,614 paupers, inmates of poor-houses and alms-houses of the State of New York, examined by the State Board of Charities, under the Concurrent Resolution of the Senate and Assembly of 1873, by counties.

COUNTIES.	Total.	At birth.	Under two years.	Two years and under five.	Five years and under ten.	Ten years and under twenty.	Twenty years and under thirty.	Thirty years and under forty.	Forty years and under fifty.	Fifty years and under sixty.	Sixty years and under seventy.	Seventy years and under eighty.	Over eighty years.
Albany.....	259	10	1	12	16	34	98	45	49	12	18	19	2
Allegany.....	63	3	1	3	9	9	14	7	2	7	10	3	4
Broome.....	78	3	1	3	5	6	6	8	8	13	10	2	2
Cattaraugus.....	91	2	1	1	5	5	11	24	13	10	11	2	4
Cayuga.....	84	2	1	2	5	5	15	24	13	10	11	7	4
Chemung.....	161	2	1	1	4	10	34	29	23	24	15	10	4
Chautauque.....	89	4	1	1	6	16	10	22	3	8	13	19	3
Chenango.....	83	4	2	4	8	10	10	11	16	13	7	3	3
Columbia.....	58	1	1	2	4	8	7	7	9	6	6	1	2
Cotuit.....	174	2	1	2	9	10	12	18	17	20	16	10	4
Delaware.....	70	2	1	4	6	6	6	6	13	11	9	4	1
Dutchess.....	45	1	1	1	3	5	6	5	9	18	16	10	2
Durham.....	182	7	2	1	6	5	16	21	18	25	37	17	4
Essex.....	403	6	2	2	9	26	99	88	83	63	49	25	3
Franklin.....	86	13	2	4	11	12	8	14	5	6	7	9	3
Fulton.....	43	3	2	3	5	6	5	7	2	3	4	2	4
Genesee.....	58	3	2	4	3	5	9	7	10	6	5	2	4
Greene.....	71	4	3	3	5	8	11	12	12	4	10	6	4
Herkimer.....	104	10	5	3	5	9	10	13	7	17	11	10	4
Hamilton.....	77	3	1	1	3	3	11	11	9	7	17	7	5
Jefferson.....	148	8	4	4	3	14	26	27	18	15	15	11	3
Kings.....	1,870	28	26	96	174	138	358	313	273	209	148	58	19
Lewis.....	63	1	1	1	6	6	10	11	6	1	8	7	1
Livingston.....	106	8	2	5	4	4	16	12	12	16	12	8	8
Madison.....	89	1	1	1	9	9	17	8	15	14	12	8	3
Monroe.....	227	6	2	4	18	58	67	67	51	51	38	19	13
Montgomery.....	44	2	2	1	8	8	9	8	4	3	2	3	4
New York.....	4,698	115	132	224	514	384	824	912	612	449	331	158	43
Niagara.....	115	2	7	10	8	5	11	10	12	17	20	9	4
Oneida.....	312	8	2	7	5	25	68	54	43	35	26	18	11
Onondaga.....	212	4	2	1	1	6	42	46	41	31	23	14	4

SCHEDULE No. 7.

Showing the ages of 12,614 pauper inmates of poor-houses and almshouses of the State of New York, at the time of the examination by the State Board of Charities, under the Concurrent Resolution of the Senate and Assembly of 1873, by counties.

COUNTIES.	Total.	Under two years old.	Two years and under five.	Five years and under ten.	Ten years and under sixteen.	Sixteen years and under twenty.	Twenty years and under thirty.	Thirty years and under forty.	Forty years and under fifty.	Fifty years and under sixty.	Sixty years and under seventy.	Seventy years and under eighty.	Over eighty years.
Albany.....	259	1	12	19	13	11	24	34	53	31	23	30	2
Albany.....	63	1	1	1	1	1	9	5	4	4	13	12	6
Broome.....	78	1	1	1	1	1	9	5	9	12	17	12	5
Cattaraugus.....	91	1	1	1	2	1	9	20	15	15	12	9	9
Cayuga.....	84	1	1	1	1	1	9	5	6	14	23	17	4
Chemung.....	161	1	1	3	1	4	4	20	29	25	22	16	4
Chemung.....	95	1	1	1	1	2	4	4	8	4	16	11	2
Chenango.....	85	2	1	2	4	4	9	11	8	17	16	4	3
Clinton.....	52	1	1	1	2	1	10	10	10	6	24	12	5
Columbia.....	118	1	1	2	1	3	8	17	15	14	11	10	3
Columbia.....	79	1	1	1	1	1	12	13	8	14	11	10	1
Columbia.....	45	1	1	1	1	1	8	5	8	14	11	10	1
Columbia.....	162	2	1	4	3	10	79	12	15	13	24	12	5
Dutchess.....	462	2	9	4	4	10	4	12	15	19	36	40	10
Dutchess.....	86	2	6	8	9	9	4	4	8	9	8	4	4
Essex.....	43	2	1	1	2	1	4	5	4	4	4	3	1
Franklin.....	58	4	4	4	3	3	6	6	4	9	4	3	1
Fulton.....	71	1	1	1	1	2	6	7	4	9	14	11	5
Greene.....	104	3	9	11	2	4	6	5	11	13	17	19	7
Hamilton.....	11	1	1	2	2	1	4	9	8	7	19	17	8
Hamilton.....	148	3	5	3	5	3	20	36	30	33	18	15	15
Jefferson.....	1,870	21	57	172	113	40	294	364	265	232	186	163	44
Kings.....	53	1	3	3	3	2	3	3	10	9	8	10	1
Lewis.....	100	4	3	6	4	2	3	9	14	16	15	10	11
Livingston.....	89	2	1	1	1	3	12	12	9	10	15	12	11
Madison.....	321	7	9	9	4	2	30	30	56	37	32	32	15
Madison.....	44	2	2	1	1	2	1	6	5	6	3	6	6
Madison.....	4,698	166	177	453	281	126	611	916	693	510	397	276	82
New York.....	113	8	5	5	6	7	13	66	45	16	32	20	12
New York.....	213	2	3	3	1	3	13	41	17	40	31	23	13
Ontario.....	113	2	4	11	6	4	6	14	13	14	30	12	6

SCHEDULE No. 8.

Showing the time that 12,614 inmates of poor-houses and almshouses of the State of New York had been dependent at the time of the examination by the State Board of Charities, under the Concurrent Resolution of the Senate and Assembly of 1873, by counties.

COUNTIES.	Total.	Less than one year.	One year and less than two years.	Two years and less than five.	Five years and less than ten.	Ten years and less than twenty.	Twenty years and less than thirty.	Thirty years and less than forty.	Over forty years.	Aggregate years in poor-house.	Average number of years in poor-house.
Albany.....	250	56	46	88	41	25	5	3	1	974	3.76
Allegany.....	63	14	15	16	14	11	11	1	1	532	8.76
Broome.....	78	14	4	19	19	10	7	7	1	700	8.97
Cattaraugus.....	91	15	7	24	23	18	2	4	1	606	6.66
Cayuga.....	84	19	6	14	22	16	4	4	1	687	7.46
Chemung.....	161	24	11	40	41	27	4	3	1	1,019	6.33
Chemung.....	36	7	4	9	5	11	6	1	1	225	6.25
Chenango.....	85	11	4	17	28	21	2	1	1	587	7.02
Columbia.....	52	10	5	12	13	9	1	1	1	394	7.00
Cortland.....	118	9	23	26	22	22	13	2	1	481	7.89
Columbia.....	70	13	6	16	16	16	7	4	1	659	9.41
Delaware.....	45	6	2	16	13	5	1	1	1	298	6.62
Dutchess.....	162	35	13	43	38	28	3	3	1	881	5.44
Dutchess.....	462	168	40	85	86	68	12	6	1	2,064	4.47
Erie.....	86	11	8	20	24	14	6	3	1	639	7.43
Franklin.....	43	7	2	14	12	9	2	1	1	327	7.60
Fulton.....	58	15	11	8	12	9	3	1	1	276	4.76
Genesee.....	71	9	8	14	21	14	5	1	1	448	6.31
Hamilton.....	104	11	7	34	24	12	11	4	1	849	8.16
Hamilton.....	77	10	6	12	15	20	8	3	1	753	9.78
Herkimer.....	148	11	8	31	41	42	12	4	1	1,247	8.43
Jefferson.....	1,870	462	273	507	261	284	37	5	1	8,054	4.31
Kings.....	33	7	1	22	8	8	5	1	1	469	7.71
Lewis.....	106	10	21	29	23	15	8	1	1	519	5.18
Livingston.....	89	8	11	28	16	12	12	1	1	694	7.80
Madison.....	327	65	40	64	55	89	13	1	1	2,110	6.45
Montgomery.....	44	5	1	13	9	13	3	1	1	323	7.39
Montgomery.....	4,698	692	692	1,454	751	337	76	12	2	15,908	3.40
New York.....	115	22	8	43	25	11	4	1	1	607	3.38
Niagara.....	31	4	6	25	45	62	12	6	1	1,947	6.34
Oneida.....	212	49	18	67	43	43	9	3	1	1,245	5.86
Ontario.....	113	14	22	21	17	26	10	2	1	887	7.57
Orange.....	218	25	36	70	41	32	9	2	3	1,319	6.05

Orleans.....	59	8	10	19	12	7	4	8	1	447	7 71
Oswego.....	117	2	16	37	35	21	4	1	1	730	6 86
Putnam.....	182	4	4	27	19	20	4	1	1	688	8 13
Rensselaer.....	109	4	11	38	13	12	1	4	1	458	7 15
Richmond.....	116	15	17	52	30	35	1	1	1	495	7 17
Saratoga.....	81	30	3	36	33	18	3	1	1	322	5 32
Schenectady.....	50	11	5	14	14	16	3	1	1	307	5 33
Seneca.....	114	34	10	37	30	27	4	1	1	347	5 34
St. Lawrence.....	111	36	10	44	25	23	3	1	1	372	5 35
Tioga.....	56	3	3	13	7	21	1	1	1	251	5 36
Ulster.....	50	4	4	13	11	11	5	1	1	245	5 37
Warren.....	36	1	1	8	11	11	5	1	1	201	5 38
Washington.....	87	18	16	44	17	14	2	1	1	381	5 39
Wayne.....	199	28	39	47	19	13	4	1	1	487	5 40
Westchester.....	75	3	39	24	16	11	7	1	1	350	6 41
Windsor.....	46	3	9	14	7	9	6	1	1	267	7 42
Yates.....	39	4	3	11	7	11	3	1	1	200	7 43
Totals.....	155	63	18	41	18	19	1	1	1	481	3 44
Warren.....	27	7	5	12	15	12	4	1	1	448	7 45
Washington.....	198	21	39	35	17	16	5	4	1	517	6 46
Wayne.....	72	19	7	45	15	10	6	1	1	454	6 47
Westchester.....	188	32	25	50	18	8	4	1	1	534	7 48
Windsor.....	62	18	4	7	16	10	7	1	1	469	7 49
Yates.....	32	3	2	5	4	14	1	1	1	205	7 50
Totals.....	12,614	8,085	1,698	3,455	2,392	1,581	423	112	48	61,595	4 88

SCHEDULE No. 9.

Showing the education of 9,855 inmates of poor-houses and almshouses of the State of New York, over sixteen years of age and of proper intelligence, examined by the State Board of Charities, under the Concurrent Resolution of the Senate and Assembly of 1873, by counties.

COUNTIES.	Total.	UNABLE TO READ AND WRITE.				COULD READ ONLY.				COULD READ AND WRITE.		RECEIVED A FAIR SCHOOL EDUCATION.
		Un-able to read.	Un-able to write.	Could read only.	Could read and write.	Un-able to read.	Un-able to write.	Could read only.	Could read and write.	Could read only.	Could read and write.	
Albany.....	206	142	142	9	1	53	53					
Allegany.....	31	30	30	10	11	10	10					
Broome.....	64	64	64	4	3	28	28					
Cattaraugus.....	77	77	77	4	3	48	48					
Cayuga.....	71	71	71	8	4	27	27					
Chautauque.....	154	154	154	17	6	83	83					
Chemung.....	30	30	30	11	4	3	3					
Chenango.....	65	65	65	10	5	32	32					
Clinton.....	94	94	94	10	1	10	10					
Columbia.....	72	72	72	15	4	35	35					
Cortland.....	52	52	52	12	4	21	21					
Delaware.....	37	37	37	8	4	14	14					
Dutchess.....	113	113	113	38	9	71	71					
Dutchess.....	441	441	441	41	45	230	230					
Erie.....	51	51	51	4	1	18	18					
Essex.....	34	34	34	16	2	13	13					
Franklin.....	58	58	58	17	6	31	31					
Fulton.....	74	74	74	32	4	32	32					
Greene.....	50	50	50	7	2	33	33					
Hamilton.....	122	122	122	53	8	59	59					
Herkimer.....	433	433	433	294	590	241	241					
Kings.....	41	41	41	10	6	13	13					
Livingston.....	83	83	83	24	10	33	33					
Lewis.....	78	78	78	24	15	29	29					
Madison.....	365	365	365	13	20	187	187					
Montgomery.....	32	32	32	11	2	11	11					
Montgomery.....	841	841	841	621	1,222	221	221					
New York.....	82	82	82	33	6	36	36					
New York.....	283	283	283	40	40	131	131					
Oneida.....	203	203	203	56	15	121	121					
Ontario.....	74	74	74	26	7	47	47					

SCHEDULE No. 10.

Showing the habits of 9,855 inmates of poor-houses and almshouses of the State of New York, over sixteen years of age and of proper intelligence, examined by the State Board of Charities, under the Concurrent Resolution of the Senate and Assembly of 1873, by counties.

COUNTIES.	Total.	MALE.					FEMALE.						
		Total.	Periodical drinkers.	Constant drinkers.	Unseparated.	Total.	Totally abstinent.	Moderate drinkers.	Periodical drinkers.	Constant drinkers.	Unseparated.	Total.	
Albany	205	9	17	23	51	14	110	11	16	22	26	20	95
Allegany	51	3	1	1	13	4	21	19	2	2	2	7	30
Broome	64	5	8	10	11	3	37	10	6	6	3	6	27
Cattaraugus	77	8	13	8	13	4	41	22	7	2	3	4	36
Cayuga	71	6	12	...	18	4	40	9	...	...	...	...	31
Chemung	151	19	29	4	25	4	81	47	5	1	6	20	70
Chenango	30	2	2	1	1	7	16	8	2	2	...	1	14
Columbia	65	5	11	1	7	7	26	21	2	...	...	16	39
Cortland	34	4	10	17	6	9	23	8	1	...	...	2	11
Columbia	92	6	24	3	7	6	61	5	3	...	4	16	31
Cortland	55	11	9	3	14	...	30	23	...	...	...	...	25
Delaware	37	5	9	3	4	...	21	7	1	...	...	7	16
Dutchess	143	11	23	10	36	5	85	25	30	5	4	4	58
Erie	441	26	69	42	70	17	224	100	47	14	27	29	217
Franklin	31	7	2	1	3	3	13	30	3	1	...	...	38
Fulton	34	5	5	2	4	2	16	14	...	...	...	2	18
Greene	58	9	13	2	6	3	34	12	2	...	...	1	17
Hamilton	71	7	10	5	17	...	39	17	3	...	5	6	24
Hamilton	70	5	18	2	16	7	48	5	3	...	...	...	22
Herkimer	132	8	48	6	49	9	8	50	4	...	4	10	83
Jefferson	1,488	123	273	42	176	42	656	360	168	63	76	165	832
Kings	41	4	7	3	3	5	22	10	2	...	...	7	19
Lewis	83	6	15	12	43	8	43	20	6	...	1	13	40
Madison	78	6	14	5	11	3	39	16	5	...	3	13	39
Montgomery	905	25	72	34	19	4	154	99	21	...	12	5	151
Montgomery	32	1	6	6	1	4	17	3	4	...	2	4	15
New York	3,417	144	424	545	357	48	1,418	1,015	499	80	301	174	1,999
Nassau	82	7	9	8	21	...	45	10	14	6	4	3	37
Nassau	283	25	57	21	55	15	140	65	10	4	12	52	193
Ontario	203	17	23	16	30	3	111	64	13	...	4	10	132
Ontario	84	9	16	9	18	2	54	16	3	...	3	4	20

SCHEDULE No. 11.

Showing the habits of the parents of 12,614 inmates of poor-houses and almshouses of the State of New York, examined by the State Board of Charities, under the Concurrent Resolution of the Senate and Assembly of 1873, by counties.

COUNTIES.	Total.	FATHERS.			MOTHERS.		
		Temperate.	Intemperate.	Unascertain.d.	Temperate.	Intemperate.	Unascertain.d.
Albany.....	259	129	68	61	153	42	64
Albany.....	63	28	15	20	40	4	19
Broome.....	78	34	41	23	44	13	21
Cattaraugus.....	91	48	11	32	64	1	26
Cayuga.....	84	27	10	47	39	.....	51
Chemung.....	161	87	26	48	59	14	48
Chenango.....	36	14	5	15	17	1	18
Columbia.....	85	15	11	59	18	9	58
Columbia.....	52	6	11	35	11	2	39
Columbia.....	118	48	22	48	44	13	61
Columbia.....	59	19	24	38	38	9	33
Columbia.....	45	18	16	11	30	8	17
Columbia.....	102	83	37	42	100	14	39
Columbia.....	102	177	88	191	235	41	198
Columbia.....	86	16	36	34	25	19	40
Columbia.....	46	8	13	20	12	6	35
Columbia.....	38	13	24	19	27	7	24
Columbia.....	11	22	18	24	47	7	17
Columbia.....	101	57	31	36	49	11	31
Columbia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Columbia.....	.....	37	19	.....	32	8	37
Columbia.....	118	58	40	19	50	11	46
Columbia.....	1,870	390	519	962	637	291	939
Columbia.....	33	28	7	18	28	44	41
Columbia.....	103	52	25	40	55	14	41
Columbia.....	89	17	22	50	16	15	55
Columbia.....	395	164	145	131	187	32	108
Columbia.....	44	9	19	16	31	8	15
Columbia.....	4,698	1,473	1,039	2,396	2,088	422	2,888
Columbia.....	115	61	22	32	77	29	59
Columbia.....	312	144	54	115	177	29	112
Columbia.....	212	85	63	64	135	10	67
Columbia.....	113	35	47	31	62	16	35
Columbia.....	218	112	54	52	137	26	55
Columbia.....	58	22	12	24	28	6	24
Columbia.....	115	44	27	44	64	12	49

19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011	1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020	1021	1022	1023	1024	1025	1026	1027	1028	1029	1030	1031	1032	1033	1034	1035	1036	1037	1038	1039	1040	1041	1042	1043	1044	1045	1046	1047	1048	1049	1050	1051	1052	1053	1054	1055	1056	1057	1058	1059	1060	1061	1062	1063	1064	1065	1066	1067	1068	1069	1070	1071	1072	1073	1074	1075	1076	1077	1078	1079	1080	1081	1082	1083	1084	1085	1086	1087	1088	1089	1090	1091	1092	1093	1094	1095	1096	1097	1098	1099	1100	1101	1102	1103	1104	1105	1106	1107	1108	1109	1110	1111	1112	1113	1114	1115	1116	1117	1118	1119	1120	1121	1122	1123	1124	1125	1126	1127	1128	1129	1130	1131	1132	1133	1134	1135	1136	1137	1138	1139	1140	1141	1142	1143	1144	1145	1146	1147	1148	1149	1150	1151	1152	1153	1154	1155	1156	1157	1158	1159	1160	1161	1162	1163	1164	1165	1166	1167	1168	1169	1170	1171	1172	1173	1174	1175	1176	1177	1178	1179	1180	1181	1182	1183	1184	1185	1186	1187	1188	1189	1190	1191	1192	1193	1194	1195	1196	1197	1198	1199	1200	1201	1202	1203	1204	1205	1206	1207	1208	1209	1210	1211	1212	1213	1214	1215	1216	1217	1218	1219	1220	1221	1222	1223	1224	1225	1226	1227	1228	1229	1230	12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SCHEDULE No. 12.

Showing the habits of 4,047 insane inmates of poor-houses and almshouses of the State of New York, examined by the State Board of Charities, under the Concurrent Resolution of the Senate and Assembly of 1873, by counties.

COUNTIES.	Total.	MALES.				FEMALES.			
		Temperate.	Intemperate.	Unascertained.	Total.	Temperate.	Intemperate.	Unascertained.	Total.
Albany	75	.....	14	17	31	5	18	21	44
Allegany	9	1	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	3
Bronx	8	1	1	2	4	1	.....	.....	1
Cattaraugus	35	3	10	2	15	12	5	3	20
Cayuga	22	2	11	2	15	.....	9	14	23
Chemung	68	12	15	3	30	21	6	11	38
Chenango .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clinton	22	2	3	8	13	9	.....	5	14
Columbia	4	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Corland	17	2	1	1	4	.....	.....	3	4
Delaware	6	1	5	.....	6	10	.....	.....	10
Dutchess	30	3	2	.....	5	.....	3	.....	3
Essex	203	17	57	4	78	9	5	2	16
Franklin	12	15	2	12	29	61	29	4	94
Fulton	8	2	2	.....	4	3	1	.....	4
Genesee	6	5	2	.....	7	4	.....	.....	4
Greene	21	2	4	2	8	6	1	3	10
Hamilton	11	2	.....	1	3	4	.....	.....	4
Herkimer	11	1	2	.....	3	.....	3	.....	3
Jefferson	53	2	4	9	15	28	4	6	38
Kings	649	75	151	26	252	236	22	139	397
Lewis	19	4	3	10	17	8	.....	1	9
Livingston	20	3	3	8	14	2	7	8	14
Madison	21	4	2	1	7	1	5	1	7
Monroe	146	15	35	6	56	70	19	2	90
Montgomery	13	.....	.....	7	7	1	3	.....	4
New York	1,878	42	639	38	719	821	209	129	1,159
Niagara	8	5	.....	.....	5	2	1	.....	3
Oneida	132	13	18	15	46	85	7	44	86
Ontario	95	13	15	4	32	47	6	10	63
Oranget	10	2	5	.....	7	1	1	1	3
Orange	22	3	2	5	10	2	1	9	12
Orleans	5	.....	2	.....	2	2	1	.....	3
Oswego	37	7	10	3	20	11	6	.....	17

SCHEDULE No. 13.

Showing the previous occupations of 9,855 inmates of poor-houses and almshouses of the State of New York over sixteen years of age and of proper intelligence, examined by the State Board of Charities, under the Concurrent Resolution of the Senate and Assembly of 1873, by counties.

COUNTIES.		Total.	Laborers.	Domestic.	Agricultural.	Mechanical.	Commercial.	Professional.	No occupation.	Unascertained.
Albany	.....	365	35	84	16	266	.....	.....	19	13
Albany	.....	51	9	18	4	7	.....	.....	12	1
Bronx	.....	61	8	9	11	10	1	1	10	11
Cattaraugus	.....	77	19	28	8	11	.....	3	5	2
Cayuga	.....	71	18	24	10	9	.....	1	4	5
Chautauque	.....	151	27	46	19	17	4	2	25	11
Chester	.....	30	1	4	3	2	.....	1	5	14
Chester	.....	65	7	26	10	1	.....	1	15	2
Columbia	.....	34	8	3	8	3	1	.....	4	7
Columbia	.....	92	27	31	22	6	.....	1	5	.....
Cortland	.....	55	4	25	5	7	.....	.....	9	5
Delaware	.....	37	3	5	4	3	.....	.....	8	14
Dutchess	.....	163	27	46	16	41	1	3	43	4
Essex	.....	160	100	156	24	80	1	4	19	24
Franklin	.....	51	2	16	1	5	1	2	2	5
Franklin	.....	34	8	6	1	2	.....	.....	14	12
Fulton	.....	38	3	7	6	8	.....	.....	8	.....
Genesee	.....	58	4	12	16	6	.....	3	11	9
Greene	.....	74	21	22	7	10	.....	1	.....	2
Hamilton	.....	70	12	6	15	12	.....	.....	14	.....
Herkimer	.....	192	11	58	15	8	.....	2	29	11
Kings	.....	1,488	229	768	8	212	49	7	57	58
Lewis	.....	41	5	10	12	5	.....	1	8	.....
Livingston	.....	83	13	17	12	10	.....	2	22	7
Madison	.....	78	17	31	10	9	.....	.....	6	15
Montgomery	.....	205	101	141	25	11	2	.....	10	15
Montgomery	.....	32	4	6	2	2	.....	.....	10	8
New York	.....	3,417	686	1,388	58	548	107	52	173	205
Nassau	.....	82	23	31	13	7	.....	1	6	2
Oneida	.....	283	77	50	32	23	.....	2	31	65
Ontario	.....	303	66	69	17	20	1	1	10	18
Orange	.....	84	28	39	7	9	.....	.....	7	4
Orange	.....	166	36	54	16	16	1	2	28	25
Orleans	.....	46	15	16	4	5	1	.....	1	1

	9,869	2,986	3,811	629	1,102	125	100	27	21
Chickadee	9	15	29	15	11	1	4	1	4
Crow	44	4	7	7	16	1	1	1	1
Flicker	11	4	6	6	6	1	1	1	1
Goldfinch	29	29	13	13	29	1	1	1	1
Grackle	12	14	14	10	11	1	1	1	1
Kingbird	62	6	14	4	10	1	1	1	1
Lincoln Sparrow	36	6	17	4	6	1	1	1	1
Mockingbird	91	32	22	14	7	1	1	1	1
Robin	41	10	14	7	6	1	1	1	1
Starling	31	6	16	4	1	1	1	1	1
Thrush	27	6	10	3	1	1	1	1	1
Titmouse	61	6	10	3	1	1	1	1	1
Wren	116	17	32	22	17	1	1	1	1
Yellow Warbler	64	10	16	7	10	1	1	1	1
Y. W.	37	15	11	7	6	1	1	1	1
Tree Toad	33	7	11	7	6	1	1	1	1
Wren	139	47	94	13	27	1	1	1	1
W. in	41	9	6	6	1	1	1	1	1
W. in	87	13	15	5	19	1	1	1	1
W. in	63	10	15	6	6	1	1	1	1
W. in	123	33	64	10	25	1	1	1	1
W. in	33	8	18	7	14	1	1	1	1
Y. W.	25	10	10	1	9	1	1	1	1
Totals	9,869	2,986	3,811	629	1,102	125	100	27	21

SCHEDULE No. 14.

Showing the number of the 12,614 inmates of poor-houses and alms-houses of the State of New York, examined by the State Board of Charities, under the Concurrent Resolution of the Senate and Assembly of 1873, who had pauper relatives (living or dead), and the degree of relationship, for three generations, by counties.

COUNTIES.	Total.	HAD PAUPER							
		Grandfathers.	Grandmothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Brothers.	Sisters.	Uncles.	Aunts.
Albany	259	1	1	5	28	25	19	4	2
Albany	63	1	1	4	13	10	9	4	1
Berkshire	78	1	2	4	11	5	8	1	1
Broome	91	1	1	2	6	6	7	7	1
Chattaugus	84	1	1	2	6	3	3	9	5
Chautauque	161	2	1	7	9	17	14	9	5
Chemung	36	1	1	1	2	1	5	1	1
Chemung	85	1	1	2	6	6	6	1	1
Clinton	52	1	1	4	7	2	5	1	1
Columbia	118	1	1	4	11	5	14	4	3
Cortland	70	2	3	9	11	11	8	4	3
Delaware	45	1	2	4	4	1	3	2	3
Dutchess	162	1	2	4	16	12	6	9	3
Dutchess	462	1	1	6	18	14	18	4	1
Essex	86	1	3	2	28	19	16	8	9
Franklin	43	1	1	4	4	3	4	1	1
Fulton	58	4	1	7	13	14	13	1	3
Genesee	71	1	3	5	23	17	24	3	5
Genesee	104	1	3	1	23	17	24	3	5
Hamilton	77	2	3	6	12	17	13	2	3
Herkimer	148	2	3	13	27	12	14	3	1
Jeherson	1,870	1	11	46	214	207	173	5	13
Kings	33	1	1	5	9	7	3	5	4
Lewis	106	1	1	5	18	9	13	3	3
Livingston	89	1	1	3	4	5	6	1	1
Madison	327	1	1	2	10	3	7	2	1
Monroe	44	2	2	9	12	8	13	2	2
Montgomery	4,698	6	10	77	291	885	251	59	30
New York	115	1	1	6	23	23	16	1	1
Niagara	312	1	1	5	20	7	13	1	1

SCHEDULE No. 15.

Showing the number of families represented by the 12,614 inmates of poor-houses and almshouses of the State of New York, examined by the State Board of Charities, under the Concurrent Resolution of the Senate and Assembly of 1873, and the number of dependents, insane, idiots, and inebriates of such families in three generations (living and dead), as far as could be ascertained, by counties.

COUNTIES.		Total.	Total number of families represented by the inmates.	Total number of persons of such families, three generations, living and dead, known to have been dependents.	Total number of persons of such families, three generations, living and dead, known to have been insane.	Total number of persons of such families, three generations, living and dead, known to have been inebriates.	Total number of persons of such families, three generations, living and dead, known to have been idiots.
Albany.....	250	232	37	102	16	10	231
Albany.....	62	56	102	118	26	15	65

Number	12,614	10,561	14,902	4,908	844	8,893
1	10	10	10	10	10	10
2	20	20	20	20	20	20
3	30	30	30	30	30	30
4	40	40	40	40	40	40
5	50	50	50	50	50	50
6	60	60	60	60	60	60
7	70	70	70	70	70	70
8	80	80	80	80	80	80
9	90	90	90	90	90	90
10	100	100	100	100	100	100
11	110	110	110	110	110	110
12	120	120	120	120	120	120
13	130	130	130	130	130	130
14	140	140	140	140	140	140
15	150	150	150	150	150	150
16	160	160	160	160	160	160
17	170	170	170	170	170	170
18	180	180	180	180	180	180
19	190	190	190	190	190	190
20	200	200	200	200	200	200
21	210	210	210	210	210	210
22	220	220	220	220	220	220
23	230	230	230	230	230	230
24	240	240	240	240	240	240
25	250	250	250	250	250	250
26	260	260	260	260	260	260
27	270	270	270	270	270	270
28	280	280	280	280	280	280
29	290	290	290	290	290	290
30	300	300	300	300	300	300
31	310	310	310	310	310	310
32	320	320	320	320	320	320
33	330	330	330	330	330	330
34	340	340	340	340	340	340
35	350	350	350	350	350	350
36	360	360	360	360	360	360
37	370	370	370	370	370	370
38	380	380	380	380	380	380
39	390	390	390	390	390	390
40	400	400	400	400	400	400
41	410	410	410	410	410	410
42	420	420	420	420	420	420
43	430	430	430	430	430	430
44	440	440	440	440	440	440
45	450	450	450	450	450	450
46	460	460	460	460	460	460
47	470	470	470	470	470	470
48	480	480	480	480	480	480
49	490	490	490	490	490	490
50	500	500	500	500	500	500
51	510	510	510	510	510	510
52	520	520	520	520	520	520
53	530	530	530	530	530	530
54	540	540	540	540	540	540
55	550	550	550	550	550	550
56	560	560	560	560	560	560
57	570	570	570	570	570	570
58	580	580	580	580	580	580
59	590	590	590	590	590	590
60	600	600	600	600	600	600
61	610	610	610	610	610	610
62	620	620	620	620	620	620
63	630	630	630	630	630	630
64	640	640	640	640	640	640
65	650	650	650	650	650	650
66	660	660	660	660	660	660
67	670	670	670	670	670	670
68	680	680	680	680	680	680
69	690	690	690	690	690	690
70	700	700	700	700	700	700
71	710	710	710	710	710	710
72	720	720	720	720	720	720
73	730	730	730	730	730	730
74	740	740	740	740	740	740
75	750	750	750	750	750	750
76	760	760	760	760	760	760
77	770	770	770	770	770	770
78	780	780	780	780	780	780
79	790	790	790	790	790	790
80	800	800	800	800	800	800
81	810	810	810	810	810	810
82	820	820	820	820	820	820
83	830	830	830	830	830	830
84	840	840	840	840	840	840
85	850	850	850	850	850	850
86	860	860	860	860	860	860
87	870	870	870	870	870	870
88	880	880	880	880	880	880
89	890	890	890	890	890	890
90	900	900	900	900	900	900
91	910	910	910	910	910	910
92	920	920	920	920	920	920
93	930	930	930	930	930	930
94	940	940	940	940	940	940
95	950	950	950	950	950	950
96	960	960	960	960	960	960
97	970	970	970	970	970	970
98	980	980	980	980	980	980
99	990	990	990	990	990	990
100	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

SCHEDULE No. 16.

Showing the number of the 12,614 inmates of the poor-houses and almshouses of the State of New York, examined by the State Board of Charities, under the Concurrent Resolution of the Senate and Assembly of 1873, who were parents having living children, the number of such children and their condition, by counties.

COUNTIES.	Total.	CONDITION OF THE CHILDREN.									
		Number of parents living.	Total number of children living.	In poor-houses.	In asylums.	In hospitals.	In refugees.	In penitentiaries.	Bound out.	Self-supporting.	Unascertained.
Albany.....	269	77	155	18	14	...	5	...	27	77	14
Allegany.....	63	13	36	5	3	...	...	...	6	21	1
Bronx.....	78	21	47	8	...	...	...	...	4	33	2
Cattaraugus.....	91	24	53	4	...	...	...	...	17	30	2
Cayuga.....	84	21	55	4	4	...	...	...	2	35	10
Chautauque.....	161	37	81	5	1	...	1	...	19	49	6
Chemung.....	36	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Chemung.....	85	22	61	5	6	...	...	...	10	29	11
Clinton.....	52	15	32	7	...	...	...	...	2	14	9
Columbia.....	118	26	51	6	2	...	...	...	10	29	2
Columbia.....	70	19	43	7	4	...	...	...	5	26	1
Delaware.....	45	12	23	6	3	...	...	...	3	...	4
Dutchess.....	162	52	107	6	2	...	...	...	3	95	2
Dutchess.....	462	94	221	13	16	...	8	...	34	108	44
Essex.....	86	22	62	15	...	...	...	...	6	35	6
Franklin.....	43	20	34	5	...	...	...	...	9	49	1
Fulton.....	58	16	34	12	...	...	...	...	8	10	4
Greene.....	71	21	51	5	...	...	...	...	9	37	...
Greene.....	104	38	66	17	...	...	...	...	4	45	...
Hamilton.....	77	21	49	4	2	...	...	...	8	32	3
Herkimer.....	178	41	89	16	1	...	...	...	10	56	1
Jefferson.....	1,870	532	1,345	152	9	...	6	...	1	1,433	35
Kings.....	53	18	43	4	...	...	...	...	...	28	...
Lewis.....	106	32	62	15	...	...	...	...	7	35	3
Livingston.....	89	27	62	3	...	...	...	...	4	32	2
Madison.....	327	63	176	9	1	...	2	...	3	152	...
Montgomery.....	41	10	22	2	...	...	...	...	2	14	...
Montgomery.....	4,698	639	2,028	211	27	2	12	...	1	1,433	559
New York.....	115	57	125	13	...	...	...	...	2	31	1
Niagara.....	57	13	25	1	...	...	...	...	5	49	...
Oneida.....	312	55	73	13	8	...	...	...	9	...	1

	12,611	2,766	7,840	1,010	146	2	29	9	346	4,580	969
Alabama	22	36	66	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Connecticut	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delaware	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	106	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Georgia	106	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois	104	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indiana	104	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iowa	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maine	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Michigan	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Carolina	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Texas	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	12,611	2,766	7,840	1,010	146	2	29	9	346	4,580	969

SCHEDULE No. 17.

Showing the existing cause of dependence, and the bodily and mental states of 12,614 paupers in the poor-houses and almshouses of the State of New York, examined by the State Board of Charities, under the Concurrent Resolution of the Senate and Assembly of 1873, by counties.

COUNTIES.	Total.	Homeless childhood, illegitimate.	Homeless childhood, abandoned.	Homeless childhood, by death of father.	Homeless childhood, by death of mother.	Homeless childhood, by death of both parents.	Homeless childhood, by pauperism of parents.	Homeless childhood, by imprisonment of parents.	Homeless by abandonment of husband.	Homeless by death of husband.	Old age and destitution.
Albany.....	269	11	13	4	3	2	11	6	3	1	42
Allegany.....	63	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	17
Broome.....	77	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	18
Cattaraugus...	91	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	18
Cayuga.....	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	26
Chautauqua...	161	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	1	...	27
Chemung.....	36	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	13
Chenango.....	85	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	16
Clinton.....	52	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Columbia.....	118	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	41
Cortland.....	70	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	15
Delaware.....	45	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	15
Dutchess.....	162	6	3	1	...	...	5	...	2	...	64
Dutchess.....	462	6	...	...	...	...	9	...	6	...	70
Erie.....	86	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	9
Essex.....	43	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Franklin.....	58	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Fulton.....	71	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	19
Genesee.....	101	14	5	1	1	...	...	...	6	...	23
Greene.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hamilton.....	77	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	30
Herkimer.....	117	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	36
Jefferson.....	186	20	87	74	52	36	84	13	18	6	233
Kings.....	1,876	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	14
Livingston.....	109	1	...	2	...	...	9	...	4	3	26
Madison.....	189	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	21
Monroe.....	327	4	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	72
Montgomery...	41	3	...	166	93	50	33	49	66	...	6
New York.....	4,698	92	212	166	93	50	333	49	66	21	467
Niagara.....	115	7	11	5	...	...	3	...	3	1	34
Oneida.....	312	3	4	2	...	5	9	...	6	2	67

[illegible]

SCHEDULE No. 17 — (Concluded).

COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	Permanent disabling disease.	Temporary disabling disease or sickness.	Crippled.	Deformed.	Blind.	Deaf and dumb.	Insanity.	Idiocy.	Epilepsy.	Paralysis.	General feebleness of the mind.	Vagrancy and Idleness.
Albany.....	26	3	3	...	...	...	75	3	4	4	5	25
Alegheny.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	9	10	1	1	6	6
Brown.....	2	2	2	...	...	...	35	1	1	1	2	6
Cattaraugus.....	4	4	4	...	...	...	33	8	1	1	2	6
Cayuga.....	4	2	2	...	...	...	68	3	1	1	13	3
Chemung.....	6	5	5	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	13	3
Chautauque.....	4	1	1	1	...	...	...	3	1	1	13	3
Clemont.....	4	1	1	...	...	...	22	12	1	1	13	3
Crawford.....	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	7	7
Columbia.....	0	1	1	2	...	...	6	15	1	...	4	16
Concord.....	0	...	...	...	...	...	17	6	3	1	2	16
Darke.....	8	1	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	1	2	2
Duquesne.....	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	6	2	2
Elk.....	37	5	5	2	...	...	203	10	...	16	12	23
Essex.....	2	22	13	...	11	...	12	15	...	...	17	4
Franklin.....	3	1	...	...	1	...	8	5	...	...	3	...
Fulton.....	4	1	...	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
Greene.....	4	2	2	...	...	...	21	7	...	...	...	...
Hamilton.....	5	...	1	...	4	...	11	8	4	2	7	6
Hempden.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jackson.....	9	2	1	...	2	...	11	...	...	1	6	3
Jederson.....	10	7	5	...	...	...	53	1	4	1	7	8
Kings.....	158	239	14	2	37	...	649	19	44	28	35	40
Lewis.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	5	...
Livingston.....	10	1	2	...	...	...	20	6	...	1	10	...
Madison.....	16	2	1	...	1	...	21	8	...	...	7	5
Montgomery.....	32	13	3	2	9	...	146	12	3	7	6	12
Monroe.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	5	4	1	5	...
New York.....	1	69	81	6	132	...	1,878	176	80	157	24	25
Niagara.....	208	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	8	15
Ontario.....	13	9	6	...	5	...	132	5	1	1	14	18
Onondaga.....	16	7	6	...	6	...	95	4	6	2	6	15
Orange.....	14	7	3	1	1	...	10	6	2	2	13	4
Orleans.....	18	5	4	...	4	...	22	12	16	3	11	13
Oswego.....	17	1	1	...	2	...	5	6	4	...	2	7
Otsego.....	10	...	...	...	1	...	37	14	4	1	4	5

SCHEDULE No. 18.

Showing the probable future of the 12,416 inmates of poor-houses and almshouses of the State of New York examined by the State Board of Charities, under the Concurrent Resolution of the Senate and Assembly of 1873, by counties.

COUNTIES.	Total.	Permanently dependent.	Will probably recover.	May recover under proper training.	Future doubtful.
Albany	250	187	19	22	38
Albany	63	51	9	.....	3
Bondre	78	69	.....	.....	9
Cattaraugus	91	82	.....	.....	9
Cayuga	84	75	.....	.....	9
Chemung	161	140	2	3	19
Chenango	36	32	1	2	3
Columbia	85	75	1	1	8
Columbia	118	108	2	5	3
Columbia	70	61	3	2	6
Columbia	45	39	1	1	4
Dutchess	102	135	1	5	15
Dutchess	462	386	17	30	29
Essex	86	63	4	9	10
Franklin	43	35	1	3	4
Fulton	58	42	.....	4	12
Greene	71	60	.....	3	4
Hamilton	104	78	3	2	21
Hamilton	77	62	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson	148	116	2	3	4
Jefferson	1,870	942	337	318	13
Kings	53	50	2	1	2
Lewis	106	85	3	4	14
Livingston	327	275	2	3	3
Madison	89	82	.....	.....	25
Montgomery	44	38	19	8	4
Montgomery	4,088	2,176	471	663	1,285
New York	115	80	4	5	26
Niagara	312	256	7	24	25
Ontario	212	171	22	5	14
Ontario	113	91	6	9	7
Orange	238	151	28	20	19
Orleans	58	52	1	4	4
Oswego	115	103	1	2	8

Otsego	82	53	...	14	15
Putnam	39	21	2	12	4
Queens	109	67	20	9	13
Rensselaer	156	89	23	9	35
Richmond	84	53	2	17	12
Rockland	50	24	3	11	12
St. Lawrence	104	73	2	8	21
Saratoga	114	90	7	5	12
Schenectady	56	51	1	4	...
Schoharie	50	40	1	9	...
Schuyler .....	...	...	...	...	...
Seneca	36	28	...	3	5
Steuben	87	58	3	8	18
Suffolk	130	104	7	11	8
Sullivan	76	62	4	8	2
Tioga	45	41	...	4	1
Tompkins	39	38	...	1	...
Ulster	153	86	19	20	26
Warren	57	48	...	4	5
Washington	108	74	3	7	24
Wayne	72	59	3	4	6
Westchester	188	101	25	25	37
Wyoming	63	55	2	6	6
Yates	32	26	1	3	2
Totals	12,614	8,145	1,116	1,979	1,974

